

FEB
15 1946

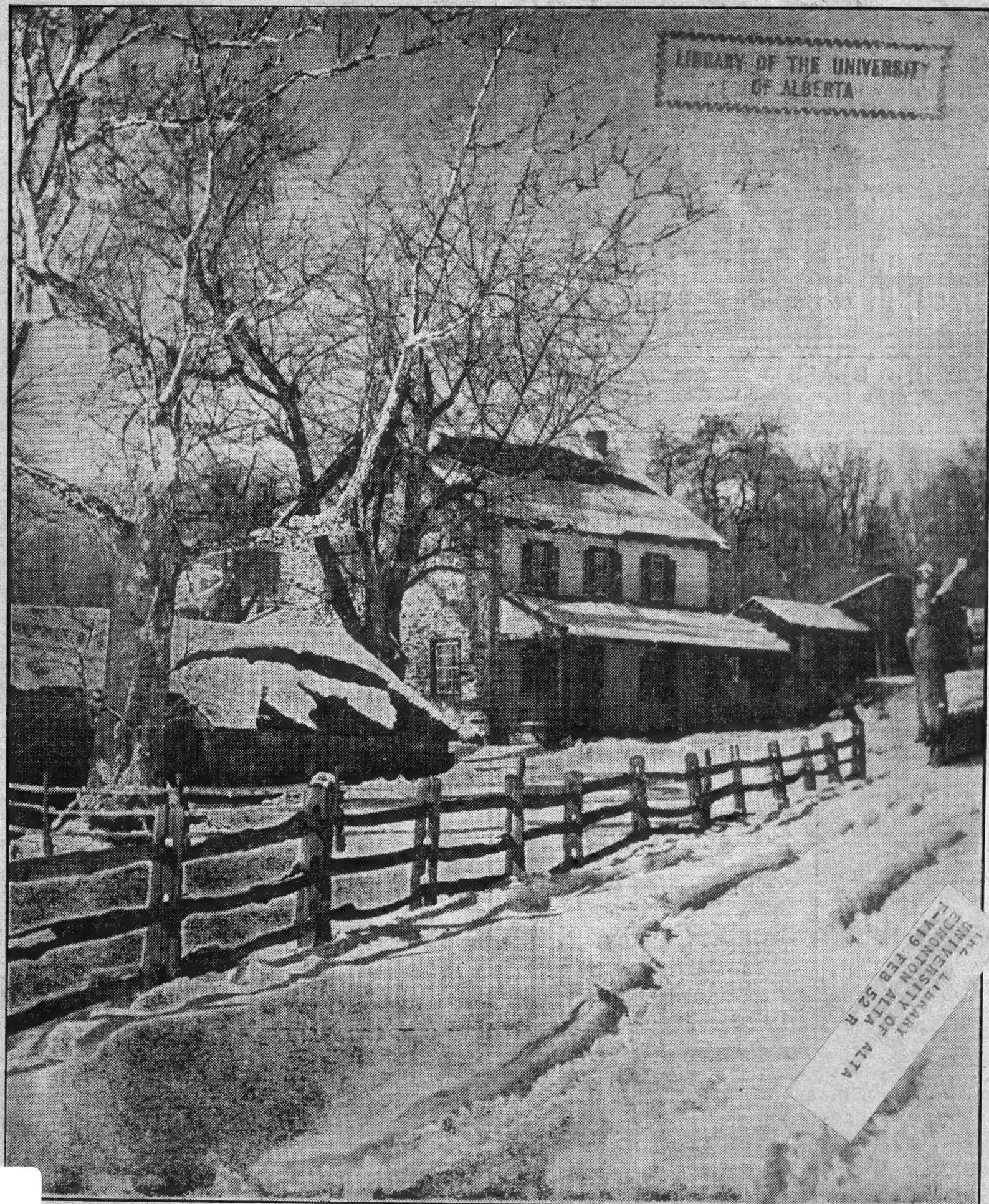
ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

Animal Science

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XLII
NUMBER 2

CALGARY, ALBERTA
FEBRUARY, 1946



BARD
S
560
F225
v.42:
no.2
1946

FOR BETTER
Chick Growth
and Stamina

Lower Mortality and Increase
Results this Year with ViGoR

Write for the New
ViGoR 'Here's How'
Poultry Bulletins

BURNS
ViGoR

CHICK STARTER

BURNS & CO., LIMITED • FEED DIVISION

WINDOW GLASS :: Any Size or Quantity

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY

Fight the WARBLE FLY



WHAT TO USE: Any commercial warble fly wash.

WHEN TO USE: Treat first in early Spring when the grubs start to drop.

HOW TO USE: Follow directions on package. Apply to warbles with stiff brush or fingers. Rub in well.

WHERE TO OBTAIN MATERIALS: Consult nearest District Agriculturist or Municipal Authority.

COST per animal per treatment should not exceed 2 cents.

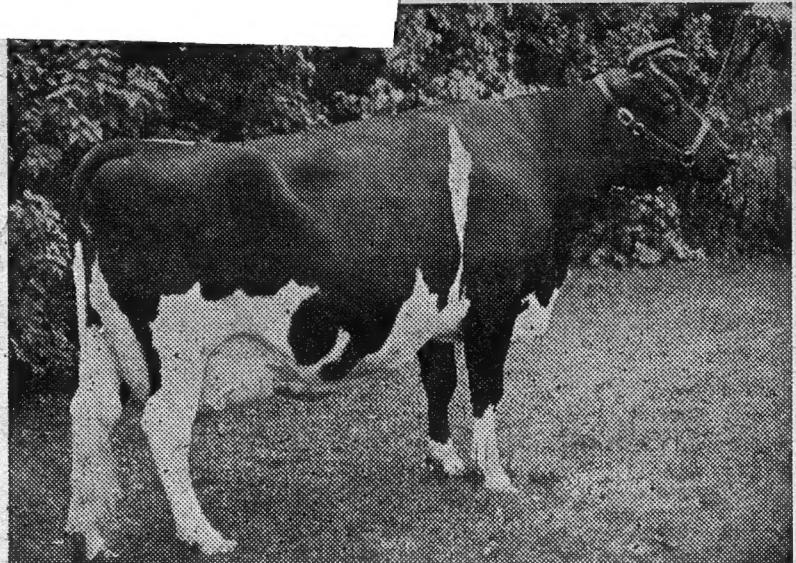
SAVINGS in beef, milk and hides may average as much as 5 dollars per animal.

IS THIS WORTH A LITTLE EFFORT?

CANADA NEEDS
MORE BEEF

MORE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
MORE LEATHER WITHOUT GRUB HOLES
and YOU can use MORE MONEY!

SCIENCE SERVICE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA,
HON. JAMES G. GARDNER, MINISTER



"ALL CANADIAN" AGED COW

Glen Valley Pietje Beauty, owned by Eaton Hall Farm, King, Ont., chosen as All-Canadian aged cow in Holstein selections following the 1945 show season. Thirty awards for 15 regular show classes were shared by 28 breeders. Fourteen of the 15 All-Canadians and 12 Reserves were owned in Ontario, one All-Canadian and three Reserves in B.C., three Honorable Mentions in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.

Promising Outlook for Livestock Prices Seen When World Trade is Stabilized

THE two main speakers at the recent U.F.A. convention, J. E. Brownlee, K.C., and J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Canadian Meat Board, saw many hopeful signs for future prices for farm products, although Mr. Brownlee, particularly, saw serious problems as well.

Mr. Brownlee pointed out that as a result of four years of fair crops and good prices farmers in the West now are better entrenched than at any previous time. He believed that Canada's part in the war was becoming widely appreciated and that as a result of this, and of the extensive trade negotiations now being carried on, many importing nations, especially Britain, will buy as much as possible from Canada. However, he stressed that while Canada depended on exports for prosperity, many of the importing nations could not at present pay for their imports without financial aid from Canada.

He warned that federal government financing would be increasingly difficult. On March 31, 1939, the funded debt of Canada was approximately 3 1/3 billions, while on March 31, 1945, it was approximately \$13 1/4 billions. Many authorities estimate that the government revenue required to carry the interest burden on this debt, plus other government expenditures in the postwar period, will be not below \$2 billions a year, which will have to come out of a total national income which even optimists do not estimate will be greater than \$7 billions. This will necessitate heavy taxation, and as most of the money is in the East, a state of mind may develop which will make it difficult for the government to continue floor prices, subsidies, mutual aid exports, and other policies of benefit to western agriculture, declared Mr. Brownlee.

M^R. TAGGART pointed out that a Canadian delegation is now in London seeking longer-term food contracts from the British government. Judging by past experiences, the Canadian farmer will benefit substantially when similar trade talks are taken up in the near future with the United States. World trade negotiations will get underway by spring and "some degree of optimism" is justified as to future prices because farmers stand to benefit more than any other group in Canada.

through world agreements, he said.

Dealing with operations of the meat board, the chairman said that in its six years of existence the board had handled products valued at approximately \$600 millions for bacon and \$125 millions for beef and by-products at seaboard, the point at which payment is made. He estimated that 83 per cent of this \$725 millions was realized by producers at point of shipment, while one per cent went to marketing agencies, eight per cent to transportation companies and eight per cent to packing plants, as payment for their services.

Never before in Canada had the producer received a higher proportion of total hog proceeds than in the last six years, declared Mr. Taggart, citing figures to show that the \$600 millions paid by the meat board for bacon at seaboard added up to approximately the amount of money received by farmers in Canada for the pigs which made up that bacon. Products made from the 35-odd pounds of offal per carcass paid for shipping and packing expenses and profits. The price fluctuations for pigs during those six years were all above the stable price at which the board bought bacon, he said, pointing out that prices remained almost steady during 1944, when generous supplies were available for the domestic market and the surplus was bought by the board for shipment overseas, but when, as in 1945, supply was insufficient to meet domestic demand in addition to exports, the price rose above the previously stable level, although the meat board price remained exactly the same.

The so-called "collapse" of hog prices in the fall of 1945, he added, was purely an adjustment back to the stable 1944 level which was based on the meat board price. He predicted that during 1946 the price of hogs would rise still further than at present above the minimum price, which is paid by the meat board, and therefore, he believed, the producers would benefit still further from the government's resistance to strong "lobbying" by packing interests to have a maximum price for a bacon carcass fixed for each point in Canada.

Replying to a question, Mr. Taggart saw little possibility of Canada ever again returning to hog production on the scale of 8,642,432 reached in 1944.

The population of British Columbia as shown by ration books issued, reached

CANADA MALTING CO. LIMITED
CALGARY PLANT
REQUIRE CLOSE TO
TWO MILLION BUSHELS
OF MALTING BARLEY EACH YEAR
• • •
USE CERTIFIED SEED TO GROW BETTER QUALITY BARLEY
Canada Malting CO. LIMITED
CALGARY ALBERTA

HOW to BREAK and TRAIN HORSES
FREE!

Every farmer, every lover of horseflesh should have a copy of it. This amazing book tells how to know horses—how to break them—how to train them—how to make money as a master horseman. Write for it today—**FREE**, together with my special offer of a course in Animal Breeding. If you are interested in Gaiting and Riding the saddle horse check here Do it today—now. You'll never regret it.

BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
Dept. 642 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

FREE WRITE A CARD TODAY
For Full Information on ...

SMITH'S MOTHER NATURE BROODER



LOWER COST, LESS WORK RAISING CHICKS In This AMAZING BROODING SYSTEM

Instead of buying a \$60 brooder house and a \$10 brooder, you can now get Smith's Mother Nature Brooding System, which is a brooder house and brooder all in one! All you pay for everything furnished is \$4.75.

Each Unit Broods Up to 150 Chicks
Each unit broods successfully up to 150 chicks 6 to 8 weeks on as little as one gallon a week of kerosene. You can brood as many chicks as you desire by having more than one unit.

Easy to Clean — Safe — Sanitary
It's the lowest cost system we know of! No getting up at nights to see if chicks are warm! Safe Sanitary—no more crowding and piling up!

Built at home quickly, easily from simple plans any 15-year-old boy can understand using scrap lumber, old packing cases, or new lumber if desired. Plans and heating system furnished for just \$4.75 postpaid. Investigate this astonishing invention now—before your chicks arrive! We ship prepaid and handle all custom details.

WRITE TODAY For Full Information Postcard Will Do

J. A. SMITH CO.
Box 5609-B 2214 Dolman St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LIVESTOCK NEED THESE MINERAL FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

SOL-MIN. For cattle, sheep, horses and poultry. Promotes health, growth and fertility. Increases milk yield.

PIG-MIN. Makes growth rapid. Guards against rickets, hairlessness, anaemia; Makes Pigs pay.

Buy from your Dealer
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

FERTILIZER **C.I.L.** **LIMITED**

DIVISION

U. F. A. Votes For Merger With Other Farm Bodies

MEETING in Calgary in January, the United Farmers of Alberta overwhelmingly supported the resolution, already passed by conventions of the Alberta Farmers' Union and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, calling for a joint committee of the three farm bodies to draw up plans for the union of the three into one organization under the name of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture. The amalgamation will be finally ratified or rejected at the next annual convention of each of the bodies, or if the plans are ready before that the three organizations may each call a special convention to deal with the subject.

It is expected that the rapidly-expanding U.F.A. Central Co-Operative Association Ltd., which did a record \$2,841,687 worth of business, with a surplus of \$115,575, in the past year's operations, will carry on as a separate body if and when the education section of the U.F.A. goes into the amalgamation.

The total U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch membership is now 28,799: the highest in over 20 years. Nearly 300 registered delegates and several hundred visitors attended the well-conducted convention meetings in the Palliser Hotel.

More than 100 resolutions, most of which were thoroughly dealt with, although a few were left for disposal by the U.F.A. board, came before the four-day convention. A number of special speakers were heard, on matters relating to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Canadian Meat Board, co-operative life insurance, old-age pensions, national health.

Delegates, especially those from drouth areas, expressed appreciation of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and a resolution asked that it be extended to include a nation-wide system of insurance against all types of crop damage. Other resolutions called for a permanent livestock board along the lines of the wheat board; bringing bacon prices more in line with feed prices to encourage hog production; investigation by the U.F.A. board of the desirability of co-operative life insurance in Alberta; increased old-age pensions to begin at age 60; extension of medical training facilities and financial aid to student doctors and nurses and government maintenance of doctors and nurses for a community where necessary. A floor price for wheat of not less than \$1.25, Fort William, for 10 years, was requested. Referring to the royal commission's recommendation, the convention opposed taxation of co-operative surpluses, whether allocated or not.

Farm Bloc Advocated

One of the most contentious resolutions urged the formation at Ottawa of a farm bloc similar to that in the United States. This resolution, adopted by the U.F.A. by a vote of 74 to 49, had been rejected by a close vote at the convention of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture in December. At both meetings it was moved by George Johnston of Coronation, who, along with several other speakers, warmly supported it mainly on the grounds that it was the most effective method of getting through parliament measures of benefit to agriculture and was necessary to counteract the present influence of other pressure groups, while several other



AGAIN HEADS U.F.A.

George Church, of Balzac, was again elected president of the United Farmers of Alberta at the annual convention in Calgary in January. Vice-President Eugene O'Neill, Claresholm, was re-elected and the entire board of directors was returned to office for 1946.

speakers opposed it, equally warmly, on the grounds that it might antagonize other groups within the country and that it might not be feasible under the Canadian system of government.

A brief but comprehensive "Program for Agriculture" was endorsed by the convention. Its 12 points covered matters relating to international trade; efficient farm organization; co-operatives; conservation and water power; industry; health; roads; farm beautification; education; social, cultural and athletic progress; credit; equitable taxation.

President George E. Church, Balzac, and vice-president E. L. O'Neill, Claresholm, were re-elected as were all the directors as follows: James Cameron, Youngstown; R. Ponting, Westlock; A. B. Wood, Dewberry; Ray Wood, Cartairs; Carl Colvin, Sedgewick; Donald MacLeod, Lake Isle; H. J. Flock, Lethbridge; M. H. Ward, Arrowwood; C. T. Armstrong, Hussar; M. G. Gudlaugson, Clairmont; W. J. Williams, Brownvale; A. B. McGorman, Penhold; R. Hennig, Fort Saskatchewan; G. L. Pritchard, Wetaskiwin. The secretary is Miss E. Birch, Calgary.

Repair Harness Before Spring Work

Except for those now busy at work in the woods, most farmers are able to give their horses a bit of a rest during the winter. And while the harness is not in steady use, many farmers take this opportunity of getting it in shape.

It is worthwhile to take the harness apart and soak it well in warm water and washing soda. After that give the harness a good scrubbing. Then, when it is thoroughly clean, the harness can be soaked in oil.

During the past year, it may have been found necessary to make home repairs to harness. There may have been times when it has been mended with nails or wire or a break fastened with rivets or even with binder twine. Those emergency repairs were stopgaps only and probably would not stand up under the strain of another season's work. Those temporary repairs can now be made permanent by taking the harness to a harness shop before the harness maker is swamped with spring orders.

RAISE PALOMINOS

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR
IT COSTS NO MORE TO OWN THE BEST

★ Chinook Palomino Farm, Home of "BRIGHT STAR" CHAMPION PALOMINO OF WESTERN CANADA, Now Offer For Sale STALLIONS — MARES and 2-Year-Olds

★ BUY A MARE IN FOAL TO A CHAMPION.

CHINOOK PALOMINO FARM
Calgary — Alberta

MIRRORS RESILVERED
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

Rupture Troubles Ended

Thousands healed by our advanced method. No log traps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. INEXPENSIVE, GUARANTEED. Write for information and trial offer.

SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Established 1893. Dept. D-98, Preston, Ont.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF!

Do you know that women's styles run in cycles? Feathered hats were the vogue in the gay nineties, and in 1946 they are a fashion first again. The hat above, which appeared in EATON'S Spring and Summer Catalogue of 1894, compares in style to the smaller editions on display in our millinery department today. But whether it's 1894 or 1946, people in Western Canada know that the NEW styles always appear in EATON'S catalogues.

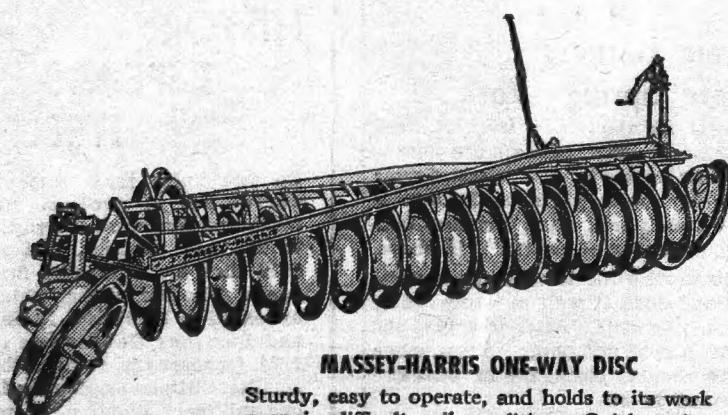
F.T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

EATON'S



Today, with high labor costs and high living costs, the farmer just has to cut down operating costs if he is going to make money. Thrifty farmers everywhere are proving they can save money, save time and speed up production with MASSEY-HARRIS equipment. Because of improved design and increased capacity the new MASSEY-HARRIS implements get farm work done easier, quicker and at lower cost.

MASSEY-HARRIS tillage implements are built from long experience and first hand knowledge of what Canadian farmers want. They are definitely designed for Canadian conditions—to do more work in less time than ever before. See your MASSEY-HARRIS dealer now about the availability of MASSEY-HARRIS equipment in 1946.



MASSEY-HARRIS ONE-WAY DISC

Sturdy, easy to operate, and holds to its work even in difficult soil conditions. Quick action power lift. Rear wheel correctly placed to offset end-thrust of the discs.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1847

TORONTO MONCTON BRANDON SASKATOON YORKTON EDMONTON
MONTREAL WINNIPEG REGINA SWIFT CURRENT CALGARY VANCOUVER

Breeders' Notes

"Chief Justice Allen," a chestnut stallion with light mane and tail, of the Tennessee Walking Horse breed, has been bought by Harold Sears and W. C. Cooper of Nanton and H. Caven of Dunmore, Alberta, from Gilchrist Brothers, Wildhorse, Alberta, who imported him in 1941. He is the only horse of his breed registered in Canada.

At an annual gathering of the Edmonton District Thoroughbred Society it was revealed that three good thoroughbred sires are available to members at different locations in the district: Shoeless Joe, at Cloverdale farm; Goldstream, on the Charles Boulter farm, Rosalind; and Long Boy, owned by Bob Edwards, North Edmonton.

Leaders in various classes among 349 Ayrshire cows and heifers which qualified in the R.O.P. in December included three owned by Hodgson and Borrett, Forest Lawn, Alta. They were: Mature class, Chestermere Margaret, 14,451 lbs. milk, 682 lbs. fat, average test 4.72 per cent; four-year-old class, Edenbank Polly's Kay 2nd, 13,626 lbs. milk, 609 lbs. fat, average test 4.47 per cent; two-year-old class, Chestermere Josey, 13,475 lbs. milk, 575 lbs. fat, average test 4.27 per cent.

The top three stockyards for the number of cattle and calves handled during 1945 were Winnipeg, which handled 468,892 cattle and 115,746 calves; Toronto, reporting 363,295 cattle and 92,070 calves; and Calgary, where 222,327 cattle and 19,154 calves were marketed for an all-time record in the latter city. Edmonton was in fourth place with 142,685 cattle and 27,626 calves.

The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association elected as its directors for 1946, A. E. Foster of Lena for Manitoba, Kenneth Holt of Craven and C. R. Wade of Asquith for Saskatchewan, and Roy Ballhorn of Wetaskiwin, Alta., S. J. Henderson of Lacombe, Alta., and Chas. C. Matthews of Calgary, for Alberta and British Columbia. Two additional directors represent Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Chas. C. Matthews of Calgary is president and F. G. Todd, Lucknow, Ont., is vice-president.

First Shorthorns Made Handsome Profit

A HISTORICAL note on Shorthorn cattle, taken from a U.S. publication, "Two Billion Acre Farm," says that in 1834 Felix and Josiah Renick and E. J. Harness, of Ohio, went to England to buy purebred cattle. They compared the climate, soils and grasses of England with those of Ohio. They studied the production records and finally decided to gamble all the money entrusted to them by the Ohio Importing Co. on a single strain—the Shorthorn.

Nineteen head were taken over to Ohio, the first imported into North America. More were imported in succeeding years.

In August, 1836, when it was considered the animals were sufficiently acclimated and their dietary habits understood, a public auction was held at the Renick's farm in Rose county. The entire herd sold at an average of \$803.25, enabling the Ohio Importing Co. to declare a dividend of \$280 a share on its stock.

Directors of the Canadian Percheron Association for 1946, elected by mail, include: for British Columbia, Miss E. B. Stephen, Merritt; for Alberta, Prof. J. P. Sackville, Edmonton, and L. O. Crockett, Mayerthorpe; for Saskatchewan, L. A. Doan, Stony Beach, and Geo. T. Fraser, Tate; for Manitoba, James Ramsey, Lauder, and Carl Roberts, St. Adolphe. The president is W. J. Clark, Gananoque, Ont., and Mr. Crockett is vice-president.

Alberta had the largest number of registrations of purebred Percherons in 1946, with 104, and Saskatchewan was second with 82. Ontario was in third place with 80.

Breeding Young Mare Depends on Maturity

HORSES of the draft breeds mature much earlier than the lighter breeds. A draft filly at two years old is often as forward as one of the light breed at three years old. There is considerable difference in the way mares mature and again, feed and care have much to do with the early maturity of a young mare. With proper care in nursing and rearing, a draft mare at three years is ready for breeding.

The practice in Britain is to breed the draft fillies the spring they are two years old, and allow them no work whatever that season. After weaning their foals, they are taken as three-year-olds and put to work, and not bred again until they are four years old. Treated in this manner the animals have to be well-grown at their age and well fed.

Hay Price Ceilings Must Be Observed

Information received from areas where feed shortages are apparent indicates that prices for hay are being asked in some cases which are considerably in excess of ceiling prices. It should be drawn to the attention of those who have hay for sale that ceiling prices established by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are still in effect.

For hays other than timothy, producers in the Prairie Provinces cannot ask more than \$18 per ton baled and loaded on cars. This ceiling price is reduced to \$17 when the hay is not loaded on cars at the shipping point. It is reduced by the cost of hauling to the shipping point when sold f.o.b. farm, and by the cost of baling (not to exceed \$3 per ton) when sold as loose hay. Slightly higher prices are allowed for timothy, and anyone who has hay for sale would be well advised to check the Wartime Prices and Trade Board regulations to make sure that they are being followed.

It should be noted that the prices quoted are ceiling prices and not set prices. In other words hay cannot be legally sold at higher prices, but there are no restrictions to prevent trading at lower prices.

WANT GOOD CATTLE

Canadian farmers who raise the highest grade of cattle will have no trouble disposing of all they can produce in future, but medium and lower quality cattle may be difficult to market when exports to the United Kingdom and Europe start to decline, according to J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Canadian Meat Board.

Livestock Men Served World Well in 1945

SWINE PRODUCERS CONFIDENT OF FUTURE MARKET PROSPECTS

By PROF. J. P. SACKVILLE

THE farmers of Canada again demonstrated in the year that has just closed their capacity to produce the urgently needed agricultural products that were called for in order to provide food for the people within our own boundaries as well as for the military and civilian requirement of our allies. In the face of a shortage of farm labor and equipment, coupled with a season none too favorable for the production of farm crops in some parts of the

Dominion, the achievement during the past twelve months is one that reflects most creditably on the large group of farm people who represent the most important industry in Canada. It is estimated that the cash income from the sale of farm products in 1945 totalled over 6 billion dollars. Alberta's share was not far off 300 million dollars.

Meat and dairy products contributed substantially, not only in swelling the national wealth, but what was still more important, they made available a class of food of high nutritional value that we could share with our comrades-in-arms and in

PROF. SACKVILLE more recent months to assuage the hunger and suffering of the less fortunate people in the war-torn countries.

The most important aspect of the livestock production program in Canada last year, and one that has caused considerable concern, was the decline in hog production. Inspected slaughtering of hogs last year was around 6 million head compared to considerably over 8 million in 1944, a decrease of close to 35 per cent. Alberta, the leading province in swine production in recent years, was out-distanced by Ontario. A drop in inspected slaughtering from over 2 million in 1944 to approximately 1½ million last year, a decrease of 36 per cent, is not a too encouraging situation, although it was reported recently that this province accounted for 36 per cent of total marketings of hogs in Canada last year.

The falling off in hog marketings in Canada was reflected in a reduction in exports of pork products to Great Britain. Our total shipments to the overseas market in 1945 have been estimated at slightly over 455 million pounds, a drop of about 34 per cent from the record figure of close to 700 million pounds during the previous year. Of the total available supply of bacon and pork in Canada last year approximately 60 per cent went on export, although there was a period during the closing months when this figure reached 90 per cent.

Despite the material reduction in hog marketings, the total output of meats in Canada in the year just past showed a decline of only 15 per cent, reaching a total of 2.4 billion pounds. There was an increase of 25 per cent in inspected slaughtering of cattle in 1945 compared to 1944, reaching a record marketing of about 1¼ million head. Alberta's offering—480,000 head, was 27 per cent.

THE demand and price situation within the beef trade continued on a satisfactory basis. In addition to a higher than average domestic consumption, overseas shipments bulked large. The fact that it became necessary late last year to impose meat rationing, is possibly the best indication that beef, as well as other meats, was in short supply. Close to 250 million pounds of beef in different forms found a market in the United Kingdom in 1945. This would represent well over 500,000 head of cattle and the interesting feature was that over 40 per cent of exports was made up of beef from cows—a class of cattle

that too often depresses the Canadian trade.

Inspected slaughtering of slightly over one million head of sheep and lambs, together with an export of 92,000 head to the United States last year, tells part of the story so far as Canadian sheepmen are concerned. Considering the total available supply of mutton and lamb of around 70 million pounds, and allowing for exports and non-civilian requirements, there remained about 90 per cent or 63 million pounds available for domestic consumption. This represents only between 5 and 6 pounds per capita. It would appear that the 1945 wool clip showed a slight decrease compared to the various years, or a clip of about 14.6 million pounds.

The dairy farmers of Canada did another grand job in 1945. Production in the prairie provinces, due to unfavorable feed conditions, showed some decline compared to 1944. On the other hand, British Columbia and the eastern provinces made up for this with the result that total milk produced—approximately 17.6 billion pounds, was practically the same as the year before. Production of creamery butter reached over 300 million pounds. With the exception of around 5 million pounds exported to Newfoundland and the British West Indies, the balance was available for domestic use.

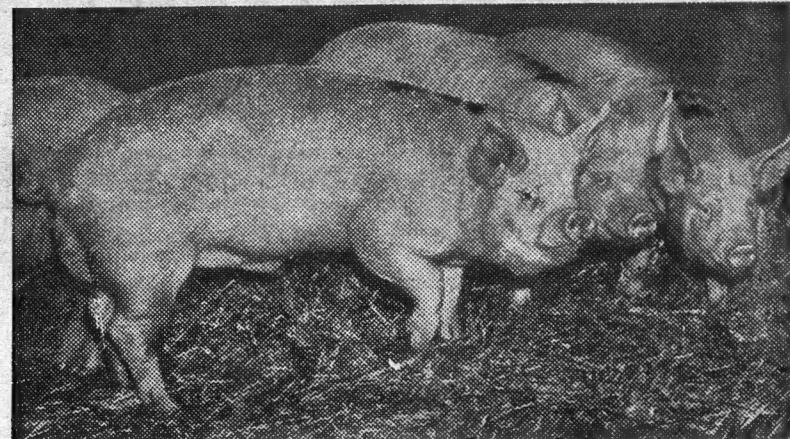
There was no difficulty in fulfilling our contract with the British Ministry of Food for the delivery of 125 million pounds of cheddar cheese last year. Total production was over 180 million pounds, which left a reasonable allowance for domestic use.

The demand for concentrated milk products was well sustained. This was particularly true of evaporated milk and was met by a production in the neighborhood of 200 million pounds. In addition 80 million pounds of condensed milk, dried skimmilk and whole milk powder found a ready sale.

Pork Market Stable

The information that has been set out in this article with respect to the production of livestock products during the past 12 months, may be of interest as a historical record. At the same time, however, a forward rather than a backward look is of much more concern at this time as we enter a new year.

While it is true that hog production, and especially in our own province, has lost considerable ground with an apparent temporary lack of enthusiasm on the part of not a few producers, the fact remains that for a period of well



FOR SWINE IMPROVEMENT

This group of young boars purchased at the Calgary, 1945, fall sheep and swine sale is typical of the average quality of sires distributed by the Alberta Department of Agriculture under its swine improvement policy.

over a quarter of a century there has been a stability connected with this farm enterprise that should be borne in mind. This has been due in a large measure to a fairly dependable market for pork products. This outlet still exists, although possibly for less volume than we have been attempting to supply during the past few years of abnormal demand. There is no logical reason why this Dominion cannot retain a permanent annual market in the United Kingdom for 400 to 500 million pounds of bacon, ham, etc. On the strength of this there is every reason to take a confident view of the Canadian swine industry.

IT is unfortunate that the same statement cannot be made with regard to the Canadian beef business. While assurance has been given that the demand and price level for beef during 1946 need cause no concern, it is the long-time view that really gives rise to anxiety. It is hoped that the United States market may soon be opened up for Canadian cattle, which will give a considerable measure of relief.

If it were possible to retain at least a portion of the outlet for canned and processed meat that has developed in the United Kingdom during the past year or even expanded in some of the European countries, our position would be much improved. The fact remains that until the Canadian beef producers can have some reasonable guarantee of a permanent market that will absorb our relatively small surplus or look forward to an increased domestic consumption, the situation remains uncertain.

The world war that fortunately came to an end last year, resulted, as is the case in all conflicts of this kind, in an almost unlimited demand for food of all kinds. The immediate requirement to care for the people in the destitute countries offers some support to a continued demand for the immediate future. The larger and more humanitarian concept of providing for all people the world over, a higher standard of living, together with an expansion of world trade, both of which it is sincerely hoped are attainable, possibly more than anything else gives promise of a greater stability to this important business of producing human food.

• • •

FRENCH COWS KILLED

Destruction of milk cows has been high in certain parts of France, particularly in Normandy and eastern coastal areas where the fighting was heavy. It is estimated that Normandy lost about 80,000 cows and that 50,000 were killed in the eastern districts.

High Quality In Herd Sire Pays Dividends

MOST breeders realize the necessity of a real herd sire. They know that, largely depending on the sire, the calves each year will be inferior or superior. Exceptional sires head the majority of purebred herds in the province. When the use of good sires is accompanied by good feeding and severe culling, progress continues.

Many owners of small herds are aware of these facts, but feel that they cannot afford to buy extra choice herd sires. Since the best sires seem out of reach they make no attempt towards definite herd improvement. Better however, to progress slowly than not at all. George S. Black, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, suggests that the farmer who cannot afford a first-class sire should at least obtain the best sire he can. He can obtain a sire of higher quality than the females in his herd, and as the herd average improves he can then purchase a more desirable sire. By starting with purebred bulls of medium to good quality, the standard of the herd and of future sires can be gradually raised. Where bulls costing \$600 to \$1,000 are prohibitive, a start can be made by securing good, strong bull calves in the price range of \$150 to \$200. As the quality of the herd improves, the investment in the sire increases. Thus, through a slower method, the small herd can be improved at a minimum cost.

PUREBRED breeders, on the other hand, cannot afford to use bulls unless they are exceptionally good. Calves may often sell for an average of \$50 more when sired by a choice sire and thus pay in one calf crop the additional cost of a real herd sire. Owners of large herds fully realize this and do not hesitate to buy the very best regardless of price. This is shown by the high prices paid for top animals at the leading bull sales.

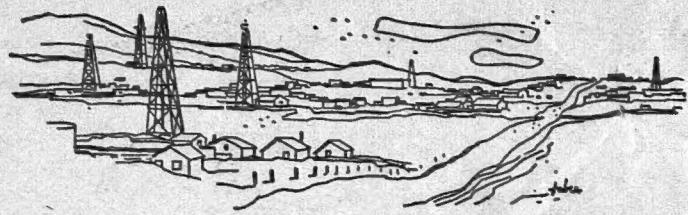
As the price asked may not be a true indication of the animal's value, inexperienced breeders would do well to obtain the help of competent judges when possible. The Alberta Department of Agriculture will gladly assist any farmer desiring a purebred bull at any time through its Live Stock Improvement Policies, states Mr. Black.

Keep Your Victory Bonds!



PROF. SACKVILLE

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL



The Amazing Family

THAT DWELLS IN CRUDE OIL

Through hundreds of miles of underground pipelines and by tanker and tank car, crude oil flows for processing to the seven Canadian refineries of Imperial Oil Limited. If you looked at some of this crude oil in a test tube you would see only a dark colored fluid. But if you looked at it with a chemist's eye, you would see that crude oil is a mixture of carbon and hydrogen. These two elements in crude oil combine in hundreds of different ways, giving hundreds of different "hydrocarbons". While they are all closely related, the members of the petroleum hydrocarbon "family" vary considerably... some are very light and volatile others are heavy and sluggish with many "in-between's". By separating the crude oil family into its various groups of hydrocarbons, Imperial Oil Limited produces over 500 different petroleum products—all of them very useful servants of Canadians today.

THE CRUDE OIL FAMILY

The very light hydrocarbons in crude oil help provide synthetic rubber :: domestic and industrial fuel gases :: blending agents for aviation gaso-lines.

These peppy "naphtha" hydrocarbons give us the gasoline that drives our cars, trucks, tractors and airplanes and solvents used in paint and polish manufacturing.

These hydrocarbons of the kerosene family aren't as active as their lighter brothers, but give very steady light and heat.

The fuel oil family of hydrocarbons are sturdy fellows that provide Diesel fuel oils :: fuel oils for ships and industry :: and fuel to keep the home fires burning.

The "lube oil" hydrocarbons have just the right "body" to lubricate our car and airplane engines and industrial machines.

The wax family of hydrocarbons are heavy and slow-moving but bring us floor wax, candles, paraffine wax, petroleum jelly for medicinal uses and cosmetics.

The asphalts let people walk all over them in the form of asphalt roads. You find them in airport landing strips and over your head in asphalt shingles and roofing materials.

In the old days, refiners made only a few products. Today, thanks to modern progress, ALL THE CRUDE OIL WE GET OUT OF THE GROUND IS MADE INTO USEFUL PRODUCTS.

IMPERIAL OIL

'This message is the sixth of a series; the next advertisement will tell



LIMITED

what goes on in "Oil's House of Magic."

Farm and Ranch Review

F. ANGLIN JOHNSON, President
E. PETERSON, Vice-President
D. A. MCCANNEL, B.S.A., Editor
MARTHA OLSON, Home Editor
W. C. KERE, Advertising Manager

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE:
414 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

Published Monthly by Farm and Ranch Review Limited
Printed by Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.
Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta
Entered as Second-class Mail Matter at the Post Office,
Calgary, Alberta

VOL. XLII. CALGARY, FEBRUARY, 1946 No. 2

THE fact that February 3 to 9 is being observed throughout Canada as "Health Week", again emphasizes problems of human welfare affecting city and country alike. As a general rule, cities have gone farther in meeting these problems than have rural areas, and average health standards of farm folk are lower than those of their city cousins. There are signs of the public conscience being awakened to a realization that health is just as much a human right as education; welfare organizations and governments have made a start in safeguarding this right of all citizens but progress in this direction has been deplorably slow.

War has aggravated the health problem in countless rural communities. Vast areas have been left without adequate medical service, the remaining doctors have been seriously overworked and most hospitals are overcrowded and understaffed.

Alberta's municipal hospital system has played a great part in the protection of the health of country people, but it must be extended indefinitely. Travelling clinics serve an exceedingly useful purpose, but they do not fill the bill. Many of these small-town hospitals centred in prosperous areas are equipped to give all but the most specialized treatment, and the fact that they are largely maintained by local taxation encourages residents of the district to take advantage of the service they provide.

Doctors are now returning from the armed forces and many of them, accustomed to the best in hospital facilities, will not return to the districts they left and the hardships of a country practice not far removed from horse-and-buggy days. An up-to-date small-town hospital, on the other hand, fitted with new or war-surplus equipment, would attract many of these highly-trained men and equally qualified nurses to a community centre where patients from a wide area could be given treatment under the best possible conditions.

A 1943 health census shows that Alberta's rural population was 61.5% of the total for the province. Only 23% of the total population lived in Calgary and Edmonton, but 50% of all the physicians in the province were located in these two centres. At the same time, the urban infant death rate was 32 per 1,000 live births; the rural infant death rate on the same basis was 59. These figures might well suggest to provincial and municipal authorities that it is time for a program

Editorial

of rural service which would observe 52 "health weeks" in a year.

★ ★

CANADA produced more meat in 1945 than in 1944. This fact is sometimes lost sight of in deplored the drop of 3,000,000 head in hog marketings. The fact is that cattle marketings at the same time increased by half a million head and several thousand more sheep and lambs were sent to the block.

There are some 1,500,000 more cattle on farms and ranches now than at the start of the war and the recent planning conference at Ottawa recommended that beef production for 1946 be maintained at the 1945 level.

Good news for Canadian producers comes in the announcement by Hon. J. G. Gardiner that Canada's contracts to supply bacon and beef to the United Kingdom will be extended from the end of this year. Commitments to ship cheese and eggs also are to be renewed from the end of 1947, and Britain wants continued supplies of poultry and apples from Canada. If similar extensions can be arranged in the contracts with France, Belgium, Holland and UNRRA for the frozen beef and canned meats which are now steadily going to feed hungry peoples much will have been done to smooth out Canada's post-war marketing problem which has been worrying cattlemen particularly. The reported hitch in reaching long-term trade agreements is the method by which importing countries will pay for their needs. Solution of this peacetime problem surely is not beyond the ability of nations who together fought a war to victory.

★ ★

ELSEWHERE in this issue is described the satisfaction experienced by the residents of an Alberta community with electricity in their farm homes. On a typical farm, the power from the pole line, utilizing the appliances already or soon available, will milk the cows, cool the milk, pump the water, grind the feed, brood the pigs and chickens, clean the floors in the house, wash and iron the clothes, cook the food and light the house, the barn and the poultry house.

While the farmer himself gains immeasurably by harnessing this invisible servant, the farm housewife finds equal benefit from its use. Electricity in her home can help with so many of the never-ending tasks which add up to the traditional drudgery of the farm woman's life.

Alberta farm organizations, the people who know rural conditions, are pressing the government for a comprehensive system to be developed as rapidly as possible. The government at its session in the next few weeks can undertake no more important development than this, and speed in its progress is essential to rural comfort and prosperity.

THE British government is adopting a stern and realistic policy designed to keep the agricultural industry of the country producing at the high pitch under which it operated in the war years. During that time, when imports ran the constant gauntlet of the U-boat wolf packs, Britain's farmers were spurred to a food and feed production unsurpassed in their history.

Now, under the stress of economic warfare, the drive is to be just as relentless in order that home-grown products may take some of the strain off the trade balance. Farming will be increasingly mechanized to reduce labor costs. Livestock will be improved and its numbers increased. Agricultural education and research will be expanded. A farmer who does not conserve his land and use it to the best advantage will be warned; for a subsequent offence he will be dispossessed.

The British government in announcing this drastic policy means business and other countries depending on export trade—Canada included—might as well recognize this. If they hope to retain the British market for foodstuffs their products must be consistently good and their production costs must be cut to the bone.

★ ★

FROM Manitoba comes a suggestion that might be followed with advantage in the other prairie provinces. This is that more than a million acres in West-central Manitoba could be removed from agricultural production and devoted to forestry. Prof. J. H. Ellis of the university soils department proposes that this large, sandy area be planted to trees, pine and spruce, which would provide a valuable resource in future.

Much land of this type can be classified as of only marginal agricultural value and many of the settlers now residing on it could improve their position by moving to more productive areas elsewhere in the province.

Expansion of irrigation in Saskatchewan and Alberta will make it possible to grow more trees for their value as wind-breaks in soil and moisture conservation, and in the northern and foothills belts the importance of retaining and developing a woodlot for fuel and timber on the farm is being recognized.

★ ★

MACHINERY repairs made at this time of year will save the expense and annoyance of many serious breakdowns at a time when full energy should be concentrated on the all-important work of getting in the crop in the limited period available. A comfortable farm workshop with floor space large enough to hold the implement under repair represents an investment which pays very practical dividends.



Scholars multiply —so must schools

ASCHOOL is itself a problem in mathematics. When a new settlement grows up or an old one expands, someone has to do some figuring. The money has to be found for that little new school-house or that added wing to a high school crowded to the corridors.

The municipal bonds which finance the building of schools, hospitals, water-works, hydro plants, and other community projects which contribute to our national health and enlightenment, are financed to a large extent from Life Insurance funds.

Dollars you have paid in as Life Insurance premiums may already have returned to your community. Everywhere you turn this great co-operative fund is being employed in socially useful enterprises.

Of every dollar invested out of Life Insurance funds, a substantial portion goes into the solid, progressive development of Canadian communities. Other investments include government bonds, public and industrial securities, farm and home mortgages, etc. This money, representing the thrift of the nation, creates a never-ending cycle of jobs far and wide, as well as safeguarding the future security of four million policyholders and their families.

Ontario Endorses New Hog Marketing Program

ALMOST unanimous approval of province-wide control of hog marketing was expressed by the 30,000 Ontario hog producers who voted on the proposal. This was an estimated 30 per cent of Ontario's hog raisers, all of whom were eligible to vote on the scheme.

Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario minister of agriculture, declared if the scheme is a success it will be Dominion-wide before very long. Chas. McInnis, president of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association which originally proposed the plan, said it will give the producers bargaining power in the sale of their hogs. Through this democratic organization, he also envisioned improvement in quality and a continuity of supply—two factors essential for successful competition with Denmark—so that Britain would have a supply of Canadian bacon, second to none, every day of the year.

Under the plan, hog producers in the province will be divided into seven districts. Each county within a district will form a county group, which will appoint one or more representatives annually to the Hog Producers' Committee for their district. Each district committee will appoint a member annually to the Hog Producers' Marketing Board.

This board is given power to control, stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of hogs in Ontario.

Hog processors and buyers will be licensed, at an annual fee of \$1. Producers will pay a fee of two cents per hog—or this may be raised to five cents per hog if necessary—for each hog processed, this fee to be collected through the buyer or processor.

A negotiating committee of six members, three appointed by the Hog Producers' Marketing Board and three by the licensed processors, will be set up (1) to negotiate agreements respecting minimum prices, differentials, premiums and discounts for various grades and weights of hogs; (2) to establish means of preventing injury and bruising of marketed hogs and to fix responsibility for all bruising; (3) to negotiate any advisable adjustments in condemnation insurance; (4) to negotiate such other matters respecting hog marketing as the Farm Products Board may determine; (5) to make recommendations to the Hog Producers' Marketing Board.

• • •

Cockshutt To Make Machines for Sale By Implement Co-ops.

THE Cockshutt Plow Co. will manufacture tractors, tiller combines, harvester combines and swathers for Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd., it has been announced by C. Gordon Cockshutt, president of the Cockshutt Company, and John B. Brown, president of C.C.I.L. Owing to the shortage of supplies resulting from labor and material difficulties, only harvester combines and swathers will be available in 1946. All machinery secured will be delivered to C.C.I.L. at the factory door and will carry the co-op. name and will be sold through its dealers.

A contract also has been signed with National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc., in the United States, under which Cockshutt Plow will manufacture

farm machinery for the U.S. co-operatives.

C.C.I.L. is financed partly by the sale of shares to members on the prairies, partly by loans from established commercial co-operatives such as the pools, and loans from the three prairie governments.

The Cockshutt Plow Co. will open a factory in Canada for the manufacture of tractors. Mr. Cockshutt explained that production of tractors in Canada has hitherto been hampered by lack of volume in the domestic market, but such contracts as the one made with C.C.I.L. and National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc., insure sufficient volume to make it possible and practicable to manufacture tractors in Canada. It was said the new arrangement would not interfere in any way with the present relationship between Cockshutt Plow Co. and its dealers across Canada.

• • •

Alberta is Leading In Dominion Farm Improvement Loans

IN eight months' operations a total of \$2,911,223 has been loaned to farmers in Canada by chartered banks under the provisions of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, according to D. M. McRae, who administers the Act.

Heaviest lending took place in the three Prairie Provinces with Alberta in the lead and the banks that have loaned the most so far are the Royal Bank of Canada with 1,245 loans totalling \$998,570 and the Canadian Bank of Commerce with 1,129 loans totalling \$836,626.

Loans by other banks were:—Bank of Montreal, 417 totalling \$353,385; Imperial Bank, 204—\$270,492; Bank of Nova Scotia, 192—162,455; Bank of Toronto, 197—\$137,884; Banque Dominion Bank, 71—\$54,778; Banque Provinciale, 1—\$1,200.

Loans by provinces were as follows: Alberta, 1,335, totalling \$1,057,879; Saskatchewan, 836—\$698,527; Manitoba, 664—\$474,559; Ontario, 507—\$454,365; Quebec, 136—\$96,209; British Columbia, 110—\$77,317; New Brunswick, 29—\$26,437; Nova Scotia, 35—\$20,698; Prince Edward Island, 17—\$6,228.

The act authorizes banks to make medium term loans to farmers and to take security on land. The Government partially guarantees the banks against loss and the interest rate is fixed. The loans may be made only for purposes of improving the productivity of a farm, by repairs or additions to buildings, clearing or draining land, purchase of machinery or livestock.

• • •

OKANAGAN BOOSTER

A tourist was enjoying the wonders of the Okanagan Valley as pointed out by a native. "What beautiful apples", he said, as they passed through an apple orchard. "Oh, these apples are a bit small owing to a comparatively bad season," explained the Okanagian.

"And what are those enormous blossoms?" asked the tourist.

"Just a patch of dandelions," said the native.

Presently they reached the Okanagan Lake. "Ah," said the tourist, grasping the idea, "somebody's radiator is leaking."—Country Life.

It is
good citizenship
to own

**LIFE
INSURANCE**

A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada.

Cows Need Weeks of Rest Between Lactation Periods

BEST methods of drying off milk cows is discussed by Dr. K. L. Turk in *Dairymen's League News*. It is a well-known fact, but one not appreciated by many dairymen, that dairy cows will produce considerably more milk if they are given a rest period of six to eight weeks, rather than milked continuously, he says.

About 10 years ago, comprehensive experiments at the University of Minnesota demonstrated that the most desirable way of drying off cows is to stop milking completely, regardless of the amount of milk produced. They recommend that after the last milking the teats be thoroughly washed and dried and then dipped in collodion to seal the ends of the teats. Cows dried off by this method will show no ill effects so far as milk production and bacteria content are concerned in the subsequent lactation. With this method, when the milk is not removed from the udder, a maximum pressure is soon developed causing a cessation of milk secretion and resorption of the milk begins.

On the other hand, if part of the milk is removed the pressure is released and the process of milk secretion starts all over again. If this process is spread out over several days, the drying up process is delayed that much longer. The milk is not normal, either, when it stays in the udder for more than the usual length of time.

It is always wise, of course, to watch the cow closely, and in rare cases it may be advisable to remove some milk if the udder swells to any great extent. If milk is removed, it is best to milk the udder dry.

For cows with infected udders, of course, special methods of drying up may have to be used and a veterinarian may be consulted in these cases.

A system sometimes used for drying off cows is to reduce the grain allowance. If the grain is discontinued for any length of time, however, the purpose of the dry period which is to build up body reserves for the next lactation, is defeated. If grain feeding must be reduced to help dry up the cow it should not be carried on long enough for her to lose weight.

Occasionally, a high producer is difficult to dry off quickly. By shifting to a low protein feed or dry-cow ration and to non-legume hay several weeks beforehand, and then by discontinuing milking abruptly, most cows can be dried up in a very few days and without any setback in their physical condition.

The important thing is to get the cows dry in time for the valuable six to eight weeks rest period before the next lactation.

• • •

Forage Crop Seed Distribution Planned

In many districts of Alberta, a "Seed Distribution Day" will be held with the district agriculturist present to discuss forage crop problems with farmers this spring when forage seeds are shipped out to local agents under the provincial government's forage crop policy.

Under this policy, grass and legume seeds are made available, freight pre-paid, from agencies throughout the province which also supply information on forage crop seeding and management practices. The Alberta Department of Agriculture has reserved considerable quantities of forage crop seeds for Alberta farmers, but the supply is limited and orders can only be accepted by the local agents while reserves last.

Use of Sulfa Drugs May Prove Dangerous

LIVESTOCK owners who have heard of some of the benefits from the use of sulfa drugs in treating livestock ailments are reminded by veterinary authorities that there is also a dangerous side to the use of these drugs. Through their improper use, the following are some of the results—degeneration of liver cells, damage to kidney tubes, depletion of bone marrow, necrosis of muscles, and in some instances hemorrhages.

The authorities point out that these are not common occurrences but they may result when sulfa drugs are used by persons who do not know their proper application and limitations. The only safe way to use these drugs is under the direction of a veterinarian.

• • •

Butterfat Production Costs Vary

A SURVEY made by the Dominion and provincial governments and the University of Alberta showed that the cost of producing a pound of butterfat ranged from a high of 92 cents per pound to a low of 34 cents per pound with an average of 50 cents, in the Calgary area in 1942. In 1942-43 the average cost per pound rose to 64 cents and in 1943-44, the last year computed, it was 75 cents. In this area, the average herd was 31 the first year, 33 the second and 36 the third.

The value of good cows was demonstrated. On the whole milk farms producing less than 220 pounds of fat per cow per year there was a margin of \$58 over feed, but on the farms with cows good for an average of more than 340 pounds of fat per year the margin over feed was \$155. On cream and cheese farms with cows averaging 180 pounds or less the margin was \$24 over feed, while on farms with cows averaging 270 pounds or more the margin was \$76. Returns from labor spent on dairy chores reached 95 cents an hour on some farms and showed an actual loss on others.

The value of winter production was shown by an increase in average labor earnings on whole milk farms from \$1,126 when less than 45 per cent of the annual output was from Nov 1 to May 1 to \$1,806 when the production was 49 to 52 per cent during that period. They dropped to \$1,509 on farms producing more than 52 per cent of their milk then. On the cream and cheese farms producing less than 30 per cent in that period, labor earnings were \$623; on those producing more than 53 per cent the earnings were \$1,213.

The time spent in producing a pound of fat on the churning cream farm is about double the time shown by the average whole milk farm.

The results of the survey were discussed by B. J. McBain, supervisor of the study, at the annual meeting of the Southern Alberta Jersey Club, held in Calgary. R. F. Carlyle, Hubalta, was elected president to succeed Jack Hughes of Calgary. J. A. E. Brown of Balzac succeeds Mr. Carlyle as vice-president. New directors are: N. Reid, Didsbury, and Fred Yeabsley and R. G. May of Calgary. A life membership was voted to Walter Hughes. Col. E. G. May is the only other life member.

Read what others say about

"MIRACLE" FEEDS

Pitt Meadows, B.C.
May the 7th, 1945.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills
Co., Limited,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:-
I am pleased to inform you, that I have given your "Miracle" Dairy Feed a fair trial over three months and have found it better than any I have used before. It also surpassed my own mixture in palatability and milk production. The cows take it readily. Therefore I have all the reasons to continue to use it. I can recommend it to other Dairy-Farmers.
Yours very truly,

S.A.E.

(Original on file)

• Miracle Dairy Feeds contain balanced proportions of minerals, proteins and vitamins to supply the cow with the elements necessary for increased milk production. Tests prove that by feeding Miracle Dairy Feeds, feed costs may be considerably reduced. For bigger profits ask your dealer for Miracle Dairy Feeds in the dotted bag.



COMING!

MODERN
PROTECTION
FOR YOUR
CROPS and
LIVESTOCK

Green Cross*

INSECTICIDES Fungicides and Herbicides

Next month, in this paper and at your local dealer, Green Cross Insecticides will introduce a complete line of revolutionary new pest control products to protect your crops and livestock against the attacks of destructive insect pests, fungus diseases and weeds.

First to bring you DDT, these "Green Cross" products incorporate the very latest discoveries in the field of entomological, plant pathological and chemical research including other remarkable new ingredients only just released from war priority.

MORE GOOD NEWS

From every part of Canada we have received enthusiastic reports of the amazing effectiveness of "Green Cross" DDT Barn Spray in clearing out flies, mosquitoes, wasps and other pests from barns, dairies and stables.

We are happy to advise you that "Green Cross" has now developed a remarkable new *dual purpose* 50% DDT concentrate which mixes with water to make either a Barn Spray or a Livestock Spray in their most effective form. Now DDT is in free supply you can obtain all you need—order now and start spraying in June.

*Reg'd trademark

Look to "Green Cross"
for Leadership in Pest
Control Products

MANUFACTURERS:

THE CANADA PAINT CO.
LIMITED

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
LIMITED

The Lowe Brothers Company Ltd.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.
of Canada Limited

Farmers Urged To Market All Surplus Grain

THE Canadian Wheat Board has appealed to farmers for early delivery to country elevators of the marketable grain on their farms. With shippable stocks at the lakehead ports of Port Arthur and Fort William low, the board plans to build up available supplies for the opening of navigation. If farmers bring in their marketable grain now, shipments to the lakehead can be stepped up in the next three months. Producers were warned to keep necessary stocks of grain for seed, feed and reserve, but were asked to ship their surplus at once.

In lakehead storage there were only 17 million bushels of wheat near the end of January, compared with 47 million a year ago, and stocks were low in country elevators. Producers had marketed 180 million bushels of wheat during the present crop year compared with 232 million for the same period of 1944-45. Sufficient wheat will not be available from exporting countries to meet the needs of Europe and there will be an increased demand for other grains to meet the serious food crisis there. Recently, Canada made available five million bushels of oats for shipment to Europe to be used for human consumption.

Horsemeat Plant Doing Good Business

Successful operation of the horsemeat packing plant at Swift Current was reported recently by L. B. Thomson, superintendent of the experimental station and president of the co-operative organization which initiated the project. He stated that the meat processing plant which has now been going for a couple of months, is rapidly ironing out the kinks, and is turning out a very good product, most of which is going to Belgium with whose government the plant has a contract for some 10,000 tons. So far some 3,000 horses have been killed of which about 700 came from Alberta's plains.

Within a short time the canning department will be added to the plant, and then production will be stepped up. Besides Belgium, horse meat is being shipped to fox farms as far east as P.E.I.

Sale of the hides and hair, bones and other by-products of the plant is swelling the returns, and farmers who co-operate by becoming paid-up members on the basis of a charge for each horse they supply, are looking forward to the time not far distant, said Mr. Thomson, when the whole original plant will be all paid for, and they will have an enterprise which will serve the double purpose of making export food products out of unwanted horses, and getting some 450,000 horses off the range of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta which have been eating as much grass yearly as 500,000 cattle.

Mr. Thomson reported the Edmonton plant of the horse co-op will soon be in operation.

The tendency of a new rope to twist or to remain stiff and unworkable for a long time can be overcome by placing it in a pan of strong soapsuds, using a cupful of soap flakes to a gallon of water. When the rope is dry it will be pliable and soft.

Cattle Poisoned By Mold in Feed

DEATHS of over 100 cattle in the Calgary area in January were caused by poisoning from a mold in the straw fed to them, decided Dr. P. R. Talbot, provincial veterinarian, Dr. Ross Walton, his assistant, and Dr. S. H. McClelland of Calgary, who investigated the deaths. The mold was believed to have resulted from the damp weather during threshing last fall. Dr. McClelland stated that no cases of the poisoning had been reported during the week previous to his interview with the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, so apparently the outbreak had died down, but there was no way of knowing whether or not there would be any more cases this year, or indeed for many years.

The cattle deaths all occurred suddenly. John Phillips of Calgary lost 43 head in about 24 hours, J. Dworkin reported 40 head dying overnight at Airdrie, and losses also were suffered at High River and Claresholm. The deaths caused alarm among Alberta cattlemen, who feared it was a disease epidemic which might wipe out herds over a wide area, and there was widespread relief when it was diagnosed as poisoning.



NEW FARM MINISTER

Isidore Charles Nollet, 47, C.C.F. member of the Saskatchewan legislature for Cutknife constituency, has been appointed minister of agriculture. Mr. Nollet assumes one post formerly held by L. F. McIntosh, minister of co-operatives, who will retain the co-operatives portfolio. Mr. McIntosh succeeded the late George H. Williams as minister of agriculture in February, 1944. Mr. Nollet, born in Montana, was educated at St. Paul, Minnesota, and came to Canada after his discharge from the United States army following the first great war.

Shorthorn Calf Clubs In Alberta Growing

Young owners and breeders of 321 Shorthorn calves in 40 different sections of Alberta have applied for special grants for shows being held under the auspices of Junior Calf Clubs in 1946, according to John Cross of Nanton, president of the Alberta Shorthorn Association. The total will be increased when recommendations of the Camrose Shorthorn Club are received, but the figure already is the largest in the history of the association.

British Columbia shipped 720,000 boxes of apples valued at \$2,200,000 to the United Kingdom in 1945.

Best Varieties Of Barley For Alberta

ALTHOUGH barley as a crop has several advantages, its chief uses commercially are for malting and feed. The growing of barley will provide some protection against wheat surpluses which are likely to recur with the return of normal world production.

Maintenance of barley acreages for both malting and feed is advocated by J. E. Birdsall, Alberta Supervisor of Crop Improvement. While no premium is offered at present on malting barley, it will undoubtedly command a higher price when feed and seed supplies improve and normal conditions return. Varieties acceptable for malting are O.A.C. 21 and Olli, both of which are rough awned.

Feed barley acreage must be maintained to satisfy the demand both for domestic livestock feed, and to supply the requirements of Eastern Canada. There are several good smooth awned feed varieties, of which Newal is the most generally grown in Alberta. Those who are planning to purchase barley seed in any quantity for next spring are warned that stocks of commercial seed are limited. Requirements should be obtained without delay.

BARLEY is one of the most satisfactory nurse crops in the seeding of grasses and legumes. Olli, as an early maturing variety, is best suited for this purpose, and for the same reason it enjoys wide popularity in weed control. With the constant production of wheat in pre-war years weed control was difficult, and wild oats particularly was on the increase.

With the wider use of barley in weed control it is important that farmers give more thought to seed plots on their farms. In order to maintain the purity of their stocks, some barley must be grown from good seed on clean land. Registered and certified seed is available through the Alberta Crop Improvement Association, and can be ordered from elevator agents.

Perennial Wheat Reported from Russia

Dr. J. B. Harrington, field husbandry professor at the University of Saskatchewan, told members of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association that the province's research men were very interested in a good perennial wheat and that Russia had succeeded in producing a variety.

Sawfly-resistant wheat also is being developed and extensive tests made. He said it was hoped that next year a fair quantity of this grain might be available for distribution. At present meagre stocks have been given to selected farmers for development.

Pioneer Windermere Ranch Changes Hands

West Firlands Ranch, historic 4,300-acre property near Wilmer in the Windermere Valley of B.C., has been bought by a recent arrival to the valley who plans to open a dude ranch early in the spring. The colorful history of the ranch dates back to 1894, when it was homesteaded by the three Gordon Brothers, of Nairn, Scotland. It was sold by them in 1899 to Harold E. Forester, who enlarged it and lived on it until he was murdered by an Indian in 1940. It had been unoccupied since that date.



JOHN DEERE TRACTORS

NOT one of them carries an order blank—not one is on the John Deere payroll. But their enthusiasm has been responsible for many a sale. They are typical of the "steady customers" for John Deere Two-Cylinder Tractors . . . and there are literally thousands and thousands of them.

These men were sold their first John Deere on features they thought a farm tractor should have. They enthusiastically bought their second . . . third . . . fourth . . . even fifth John Deere because of their day-to-day, profitable experience with the John Deere in the field.

If you're in need of a tractor, check up on the outstanding advantages of economy in operation and upkeep of the John Deere . . . the simplicity for more dependable performance . . . the easier, on-the-farm maintenance . . . the ease of handling . . . the durability for longer life which *John Deere Two-Cylinder Engine Design* gives you.

John Deere Tractors are rolling off the assembly lines in twenty up-to-the-minute models and six power sizes—for every farm . . . every crop . . . every pocketbook. If you cannot get one immediately, the day is not far off when the type and size that fits your needs will be available. Get in touch with your John Deere dealer today.

July 9, 1945

"We farm approximately 1,200 acres and now own three Model 'D' tractors, two on rubber, one on steel. Our first Model 'D' was purchased in 1938."

Leon Tardiff
Ste. Rose du Lac
Manitoba

★ ★ ★

Sept. 1, 1945

"During the past eight years I have owned two types of John Deere tractors, a Model 'D' and a Model 'H'. I am well satisfied with both."

H. W. Schellenberg
Steinbach, Manitoba

★ ★ ★

Aug. 20, 1945

"I used a Model 'D' John Deere tractor for seven years before purchasing my new one. I've had wonderful results with both and cannot praise them enough."

Orlo Wm. Brown
Wheatland, Manitoba

★ ★ ★

Aug. 10, 1945

"We are farming approximately 2,400 acres of land, using two Model 'D' tractors and a Model 'G'. These tractors are usually in the field continually from spring until freeze-up in the fall."

Frank Fisher
Wadena, Sask.

★ ★ ★

July 24, 1945

"We purchased our first John Deere Model 'D' tractor in 1936. Increasing our acreage, we found we had too much for one tractor to do, so we purchased another in the fall of 1941. It has given the same unfailing performance."

Johnson Brothers
Wynyard, Sask.

★ ★ ★

Sept. 26, 1945

"In the past nine years we have owned five John Deere tractors. We have had three Models—'D', 'A' and 'G'. They were all very satisfactory."

Vincent Erickson
Penhold, Alta.

★ ★ ★

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, Ltd.

Winnipeg • • • Calgary • • • Regina



Model "GM"
3-plow size.



Model "A"
2-3-plow size.
Seven Types.



Model "H"
1-2-plow size.
Two Types.



Model "B"
2-plow size.
Seven Types.



Model "D"
3-4-plow size.

Plan Farm Operations To Avoid Hazards

HENHOUSE FLOORS

Generally there are three kinds of material used in making the poultry-house floor—cement, wood, and dirt. Cement is the best but to prevent cold and dampness, particularly in winter, it must be insulated from the underlying ground by about six inches of gravel or cinders. Board floors are generally used in brooder houses. The dirt floor is the cheapest but the worst, because it is difficult to keep clean and, if disease breaks out, it is not possible to practise proper control measures.

IMPROVE YIELD AND QUALITY AND REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS

By GEORGE E. DeLONG

Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe

FARMING at its best involves many hazards. Planning is as necessary and important in farming as in any other business enterprise. Farm planning assumes increasing importance for the abnormal conditions which may prevail during the post-war period, during which the price cycle may take an inflationary whirl and later dip to low levels.

Seed, livestock and equipment are a farmer's operating capital. Costs are higher and profits are less than they should be on

many farms because the operators lack sufficient working capital and are using inferior seed and livestock and are trying to farm with obsolete and worn-out equipment.

Off-type and under-finished livestock have glutted the market at some marketing points and are in the downward phase of the price cycle. Other off-grade farm products which have no Government price support may find themselves in a similar position. All of which should be a warning that all operations should be planned in such a way that only the best grain, livestock and other farm products will be produced.

High cost of production will probably continue for some time after prices drop. Farm incomes may decline and profits may shrink. Cost of production should therefore be reduced in every way possible.

Information compiled at the Lacombe station indicates that the best way to reduce cost of production is to do everything possible to increase the yield and quality of farm crops. The use of the best seed of the most suitable varieties, the use of suitable commercial fertilizers, the use of cultural practices which will control weeds, the treatment of seed to control disease and the adoption of a diversified crop rotation which makes use of grasses and legumes to increase root fibre in the soil and improve tilth and fertility are all involved. In brief, the practice of improved and modern farming methods will reduce cost of production to the lowest possible minimum under existing conditions.

A SOUND plan which takes into consideration the possibilities of drought, frost, lower prices, the weed problem, labor difficulties, and all the other difficulties to which agriculture is heir may result in a farmer not being one of those who may be forced to liquidate when markets are low or when drought or hail strikes.

The next few years may be the most critical in the history of agriculture. A workable and efficient plan of operation for the farm is the best safeguard against any uncertainties the future may bring. Farm planning will pay big dividends both in money and in the satisfaction which comes as a result of having accomplished something worthwhile. The Experimental Station, Lacombe, or your nearest Experimental Station or other agricultural institution or service will be glad to help you evolve a workable plan for your farm.

Come to The Fair

Classes "A" and "B" fair dates for 1946 are announced as follows:

"A" Fairs

Brandon	July 1-5
Calgary	July 8-13
Edmonton	July 15-20
Saskatoon	July 22-27
Regina	July 29-Aug. 3

"B" Fairs

Weyburn	July 1-2
Moose Jaw	July 3-6
Estevan	July 8-9
Portage la Prairie	July 11-13
Yorkton	July 15-17
Melfort	July 18-20
Lloydminster	July 22-24
Vermilion	July 25-27
Vegreville	July 29-31
Red Deer	Aug. 1-3
North Battleford	Aug. 5-7
Prince Albert	Aug. 10

• • •

Place Orders Early For Seed Potatoes

OWING to a comparative short crop of potatoes in Canada in 1945, and a heavy demand for certified seed potatoes from several countries, Canadian potato growers and dealers are urged by the agriculture department to place orders for their seed potato requirements for 1946 as soon as possible and to make a definite arrangement with shippers for taking delivery.

The department points out that growers intending to grow table potatoes will find certified seed is the most profitable to use and for growing certified seed Foundation or Foundation A class are required.

Extra Fish Oil Keeps Birds Healthy

THE main reason for feeding fish oil is to supplement the lack of Vitamins A and D in home-grown grains. Vitamin A is one of our most unstable vitamins and even where a balanced feed is being fed, it is often advisable to give the birds a little extra fish oil. On the first signs of colds or unthriftiness it is good practice to step up the vitamins A and D in the diet by the addition of extra fish oil.

An easy and efficient way to feed the oil is to put the night feeding of grain in a pail, pour over it one cupful of fish oil per 100 chickens, stir the grain thoroughly and feed the oil-coated grain in troughs. Ample feeding space should be allowed so that all the birds get their share.

Feeding of extra fish oil should not be overdone or harm may result. Oil coated grain given every other night for four nights will be ample. In cold weather, both grain and oil should be warmed before mixing. In the event of an outbreak of colds the treatment may be repeated once each month. In fact, this procedure followed once each month throughout the winter is good feeding practice, especially for birds being used for breeding.

CARE OF HATCHING EGGS

Eggs more than 10 days old will not hatch well, according to Mrs. L. E. Richardson, experienced poultry breeder at Vulcan, Alberta. The best temperature for storing hatching eggs is about 55 degrees Fahrenheit. If stored with the small end down, they need not be turned until after they are a week old.

• • •

MY BANK
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

*working with Canadians in
every walk of life
since 1817*

BANK OF MONTREAL

PROTECT YOUR CROPS FROM SMUT

**Get BETTER GRADES-
MORE MONEY
FOR YOUR
WHEAT-OATS-BARLEY**

TREAT YOUR SEED WITH

**KILLS
SMUT
100%
EFFECTIVE**

SAFE-CERTAIN-ECONOMICAL

Arrange for Your Spring Supply NOW!

This Valuable Book is FREE. Send coupon below TODAY

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

R-7

Please send me your FREE 80-page illustrated book, "Smuts in Grain", giving valuable information on the appearance and treatment of smut.

NAME

(PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS, PLEASE)

ADDRESS

Use 1c stamp only if COUPON ALONE in unsealed envelope



100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Satisfied customers repeat business

Use Care In Selecting Mating Birds

WITH the success of the poultry industry depending upon the quality of the poultry population it naturally follows that the selection of the mating pen is all-important. Too often, this phase of the work is neglected with the result that improvement in flock quality is slow and disappointing.

All birds selected for breeding should have the general characteristics of health, alertness and vigor. Slow, over-fat, sluggish birds should be discarded, so too should thin birds with pale combs, or those showing any evidence of white or pearly eye. A clean-cut face and bright, prominent eye is a good indication of health and vigor and such birds should have preference. In body type they should be broad with full rounded breasts. Flat or slab-sided birds, also leggy and awkward-gaited birds should be avoided.

Individual egg records if available assist in selection. Low producers should definitely be discarded also all birds that consistently lay small eggs. Individually high laying records are not a reliable measure of the worth of a bird as a breeder. A high-producing female from a family of low-producing sisters is not likely to go far in flock improvement, but a group of high-producing sisters will in all probability produce daughters that will prove their worth from an egg-laying standpoint.

As the male is half of the breeding flock, special care should be taken in his selection. He should be free from defects and abnormalities such as, sprigs, stubs and split wings. The head is the best single criterion of quality and in the male should show health and vigor as denoted by a and feeding.

Crossing Types for Meat and Eggs Is Job for Only Expert Poultry Breeder

A. B. SMITH, Cranbrook, B.C., is a used for breeding, their offspring almost always will be inferior. That is why crossing may be expensive, as the two original pure breeds must be brought in for the new generation when needed and neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Pickard recommends a cross-breeding program by any commercial poultryman unless he is certain he knows what he is doing. It is further stressed that if cross-breeding is to be carried out it is best to use the exact cross with which good results are known to have been obtained. If the amateur experiments with even a slightly different cross, the results probably will be disappointing.

Cornish chickens—of which there are two colors, light and dark—are strictly meat birds, laying scarcely more eggs in a year than turkeys. They have a square carcass and the meat is white and very firm. The birds dress out well when still immature, says Mr. Smith, so they can be killed at any weight, but when fully grown the average weight is about ten pounds for males and eight pounds for females.

The definite meat characteristics of the Cornish breed makes it valuable for use with other breeds to develop a utility cross, according to Mr. Smith. He has used Cornish males on Barred Rock females with the best results: the cockerels and pullets have good carcasses, with the meat not so hard as purebred Cornish, and the pullets are good layers. W. J. Pickard, Westaskiwin, Alberta, another well-known fancier, agreed that this is a good cross, and he thinks that Cornish males crossed with Sussex females give even better results.

Cross-bred progeny must not be used as breeding stock. They may give good performance themselves, but if

bright eye, and alert appearance and should be decidedly masculine in all aspects.

Care exercised in the selection of the breeding stock pays dividends in the resultant progeny and may mean the difference between success and failure to the poultry farmer.

• • •

Artificial Lighting Improves Winter Production of Eggs

IF it were possible in Canada to keep birds on range outside in direct sunlight all the year, artificial light would not be a factor of so much importance. When, however, it is necessary to confine the birds to the house for about six months of the year the use of artificial light during the short dull winter days is a sound and helpful practice.

There are several functions associated with the beneficial use of light in the henhouse that are not generally recognized. Using lights to increase egg production has long been a sound, economical practice with the progressive poultryman, generally under the impression that the longer feeding period allows for a greater consumption of food and the greater yields of eggs is the natural consequence.

During the winter and early spring the active feeding period should be extended by the lighting to about 14 hours each day. Longer periods are likely to offset the advantages to some extent. It has been found by research at the Experimental Station at Harrow, Ont., that longer periods of light had a tendency to increase broodiness.

As a general rule two 60-watt lights are required for 400 square feet of floor space and a reliable time clock with timing resistance should be used to ensure regular intervals of roosting health and vigor as denoted by a and feeding.

Look...

a 4-Wheeler

**with the Advantages of
an All-Purpose Tractor**



HIGH CLEARANCE • • • • •

TOE-TOUCH TURNING BRAKES

POWER TAKE-OFF • • • • •

POWER CONTROL for implements

Here is a tractor made-to-measure for farmers who want more ground clearance and a higher drawbar than are provided by most four-wheel tractors. The Case "DC4" also carries as standard equipment such modern conveniences as power take-off to drive power binder or combine . . . assisting brakes to make short turns easy even on soft, sloping land . . . variable rear wheel tread. Engine-powered control for tractor-mounted implements is available whenever desired.

In capacity and construction the "DC4" is like the well-known Case "D." It pulls a 3-bottom moldboard plow in most conditions, other implements of similar draft. Like the mighty 4-5 plow "LA" . . . in fact, all of today's Case tractors . . . it has the fuel-saving fourth gear that handles light work at reduced engine speed, as well as providing quick, safe transport.

With a "DC4" you are ready for all the modern methods and machines of advanced agriculture. With any Case tractor you get the quality of ENDURANCE—extra years of useful life with low yearly upkeep. Plan now for the long pull ahead; see your Case dealer.

CASE



12
GREAT
TRACTORS

Power-Controlled Implements for all 12 Case tractors include Centennial tractor plows, one-way disk plows available with seeder boxes, the Soil-Conservation disk harrow, Seedmeter grain drills, field cultivators. Ask your Case dealer or write for catalog; mention size of tractor to fit your farming. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.

Electric Power Cuts Drudgery on the Farm

By FRED SALTVOOLD

WITH Jack Bagshaw, who is in charge of farm electrification for the Canadian Utilities Company, I visited the Swalwell, Alberta, district in January. An experimental electric power project supplying 74 farms, three schools, a church and a cheese factory in that area, which is about 40 miles north and 25 miles east of Calgary, has been operated by Canadian Utilities since the fall of 1944. Another such project is operated by the same company near Vegreville and the third similar one in the province, at Olds, is run by the Calgary Power Company.

At Swalwell, the electric line is run to the farm and a yard pole and transformer put in, at no charge to the farmer. The average amount paid by each farmer for wiring his buildings was approximately \$230, in the Swalwell and Vegreville projects. The minimum charge for electricity is \$5 per farm per month, which covers the first 20 kilowatt hours. There is an additional charge of three cents per K.W.H. for each K.W.H. over 20 per month. The average consumption is 101 K.W.H. per month, at Swalwell. Dairying is the leading industry in the district, which has been hailed out eight years out of the past ten. As a result, farmers have turned to dairying for security. Never have I found higher "morale" in a community. Typical of the comment I overheard at the local curling bonspiel was the remark of one farmer, "Electricity is wonderful—I wouldn't be without it".

ABOUT half the farmers taking electricity in this district are Mennonites: industrious, efficient farmers who know a good thing when they see it. John Toews is one of them. When we drove into his place, Mr. Bagshaw noticed an electric pump motor had just been installed. "What's the matter with the windmill, John," he asked. "Isn't it working?" "Oh, yes, it's working all right, but it's not reliable enough," replied Mr. Toews.

"Before, there never was enough wind, or enough water in the well to fill the tank when the wind blew. Now, we never notice that we don't have enough water, as we can pump as often as we like and the tank is always full," he said. The electric pump motor is rated at $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower.

He showed us his $\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower electric motor which operates the milking machine which previously was run by a gasoline engine. There is no trouble starting the milking machine now, he said, and he doesn't even go near the barn at choretine, but just sends the two boys out to do the milking.

Mr. Toews showed us his 3-horsepower electric motor which operates an elevator and a grinder. He hauls the grain up to the barn and unloads it into the elevator which elevates it to a hopper built in above the grinder in the loft. At choretine, the switch is flipped and left on until the grinder has turned out sufficient fresh chop for the feeding.

More Outlets Needed

"I was too stingy when I put in the wiring, though," he said, "I didn't realize how many things I want to use the power for and they should have educated us to install more outlets."

Mr. Toews' electric bill for December was \$8.45, which took care of milking; lights; grinding feed and pumping water for 22 pigs and 28 head of cattle;



MAKING FARM LIFE PLEASANT

Above, Claude Webb cheerfully buries the lantern, no longer needed by him and his neighbors whose farms are supplied with electricity.

In the centre photograph, Bud Webb is seen doing the milking the easy way—with an electric machine.

The lower picture shows Winnifred Toews doing a heavy farm washing with the aid of an electric washer and wringer.

washing and ironing the clothes. His electric power recently has replaced the use of a windmill (one of the last to remain in the district), as well as a 1½-horsepower gasoline engine for the milking machine, tractor power on the hammer mill for grinding, and a gasoline motor on the washing machine... "It was almost killing the women, starting that gasoline washer engine in cold weather," he added.

"Two years ago, when I came back from a visit with my relatives in Manitoba who had electricity on their farm, I said to my wife we would have to move to where we could get farm electricity, too; and then these people came in," he said, nodding to Mr. Bagshaw.

OUR next stop was at the home of I. U. MacLennan, where we were served an excellent dinner and were shown through the attractive home and the poultry house. Mrs. MacLennan enthused about electric lights, a new electric washer and electric teakettle, which she received for Christmas, and about a cream-separator motor which enabled her and her husband to sit down and watch while the milk was being separated.

The specialty on the MacLennan farm is the raising of 300 Leghorn laying hens. An automatic clock which turns the lights in the poultry house on and off—first dimming them gradually to resemble natural dawn or dusk—is a great convenience, "even permitting an extra hour's sleep on cold mornings", said Mrs. MacLennan, although I probably wasn't supposed to quote that. The next things she hopes to buy are an electric mixer and a combination electric range which will also burn coal for heating. "Electricity makes the difference between drudgery and a pleasant farm life," she declared.

The clock switch, which turns the poultry lights on and off at absolutely regular hours instead of the inevitably irregular hours when they are turned on and off by hand, together with electric water warmers which keep the birds' drinking water at a standard

temperature of 50 degrees, were given

stead of a gasoline motor in such a system; he intends to use a $\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower electric motor, costing \$39, instead of a 1½-horsepower gasoline motor, costing \$125. There also is a much lower upkeep cost in the case of the electric motor, which he illustrates by pointing out that the electric motor for his milker after 15 months of service is running as smoothly as the day it was installed, while the gasoline engine which it replaced had required a complete overhaul about once every 12 months.

The hog-barn is divided into four pens, in each of which there is space for a sow and litter. Mr. Webb intends to experiment with a 100-watt heat lamp in the centre of a pen, about a week before a sow is due to farrow. He is quite sure the sow will farrow under the warmth of that lamp. In one corner of the pen he will provide a creep for the little pigs. He has observed that a sow will remain throughout the nursing period in the nest where she dropped her litter, which in this case will be the centre of the pen. He doesn't know for sure if this will work, but he thinks it will, and if it does it will permit the use of smaller farrowing pens by eliminating the necessity for guard rails.

An electric motor and grinder was installed below a 450-bushel hopper in the pig barn. Mr. Webb found that the livestock much preferred the freshly-ground chop to the stale feed which he previously fed when he had to grind several weeks' supply at a time, with the tractor and hammermill.

Substantial Savings

Two test-meters were installed to get figures on the exact amount of current used for milking and grinding. The average cost of power for milking, between March 22, 1945, and January 15, 1946, was approximately 1/8 cent per cow per milking. The grinder test-meter has been in for only about three months, but Mr. Webb estimates the cost of current at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel for grinding. Both figures represent substantial savings over the cost of fuel for the previous methods of milking and grinding, he reports.

"Most people mention 'electric lights' as the greatest benefit of electricity," said Mr. Webb, "They are a wonderful thing, it's true, but they are only a small part. Pumping and heating water, electric motors... many other appliances: those are the big things, the things that save you money."

Walter Unruh also illustrated to himself the cheapness of electric current when he used a $\frac{1}{4}$ -horsepower motor from his washing machine to mix concrete and pump the water for mixing, when pouring the floor and foundation for a 12 x 24 garage. He sent his son over to read the meter before and after the mixing was done, and he found the total cost for current came to a dime.

ALL the people spoken to, and especially Claude Webb, had words of praise for the service being received. There have been very few interruptions in power, they said, and those few have been of short duration, often caused by circumstances beyond the control of man—such as birds flying into a line, or sleet on the wires—and they have all been adjusted quickly by Joe Short, the district service man for the company.

As this is an experimental area, very close contact is kept by Canadian Utilities with the farmers using power. Steve Hawrelak, who specializes in farm uses for electricity, is employed to work out with farmers in both pro-



much of the credit by Mrs. MacLennan for an egg production of 50 per cent by her flock, compared to only 20 per cent by a neighbor's flock.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Webb, two daughters and a son, operate a half-section farm, milking an average of about 17 Holsteins and marketing 40 to 50 pigs a year. On their farm there is a pump motor ($\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower), milking machine (1-horsepower), grinder (3-horsepower), bench emery, water-heating coil for boiling water to sterilize the utensils in the milk house and a newly-bought refrigerator—all run by electricity. This is just a start, however, for they think they have only scratched the surface of the possible farm uses for electricity.

Next summer Mr. Webb hopes to build a new house and at the same time install a complete water pressure system for the house and livestock buildings. Substantial savings can be realized by using an electric motor in

jects improved or new uses for current.

To bring power to farms as cheaply as possible, new methods of line construction are being experimented with and a very low cost system has been devised satisfactory for the farm type of load which gives them service comparable to the city user. The company has arranged for many new appliances to be tried out by the farmers and are reporting back to the manufacturers with suggested improvements. Without doubt, there will be much new equipment developed for the farmer.

Motors are limited in size to 3-horse-power so as not to interfere with the service to other farmers on a branch line. A thermal breaker switch is installed in the meter box on each farm. No fuse is used in this switch: it simply trips before blowing out the fuse on the main line, and all the farmer has to do to restore the power on his farm is to switch it back in again. This eliminates the possibility of a serviceman having to travel many miles to re-fuse a line; consequently, it reduces operating costs and results in fewer interruptions in power. Cyclometer dial meters, which give the meter reading in direct figures, are installed on the farms instead of the old-style meters which were difficult for the average person to read. Eventually it is planned to effect economy by having the farmers read their own meters.

A careful check is kept by the company by various meters and graphs installed on different appliances and at the central sub-station supplying power to the 79 customers, with a view to gathering data which will be a basis for the design of future farm lines.

The average number of farms taking electricity in the Swalwell project is 2.2 per mile of line, compared to the Alberta average of 1.35 farms per mile of rural line. It might be mentioned here that the Ontario Hydro Commission will not make extensions unless three or more users per mile are available: it is doubtful if that condition occurs in any rural district in Alberta.

TO bring electrification to the farmers of Alberta will involve tremendous expenditures of money as well as providing millions of man hours of labor. Assuming that it costs the power company \$600 to take the line to each farmer and the farmer himself invests an equal amount in

wiring and appliances, this would mean an expenditure of \$1,200 per farm, or a total of \$60 millions, assuming half of the 100,000 farms in the province took electricity. It has been estimated that 15 million man hours would be required for the construction of lines to these 50,000 farms and the wiring of the buildings—which would mean employment for a large number of skilled electrical workers plus some unskilled laborers for a considerable period of time; and this is not taking into account the employment provided in factories and lumber camps producing wire, electrical devices and poles.

But the greatest benefit of rural electrification is to the community itself. How great is the transformation in a farm district when the power lines come in is difficult to describe, but Claude Webb put it quite effectively when he said: "One of the greatest thrills in my life was when driving home from town at choretine one night in the fall of 1944, shortly after the power was put in, I came to the top of a hill and saw for the first time a panorama of my community with homes, yards and barns bright with electric lights. It was really something worth seeing."

• • •

Calgary Planning Active 1946 Series Of Shows and Sales

ARRANGEMENTS are under way at the offices of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede for the several important agricultural events planned between now and midsummer. The first event will be the sixth annual horse sale to be held March 5, 6 and 7. Officials of the sale emphasize that in order to maintain the high standard of offerings set in previous years contributors should enter only quiet, well-conditioned, well-broken horses. Poorly fitted horses or animals insufficiently broken are not in demand and will not meet the expense of bringing them to the sale.

The second event will be the 46th annual spring livestock show and sale. The annual sale of bulls (beef breeds) will be held March 18 to 22. Entries close February 8, and present indications are that more than 1,000 bulls will be entered. In order to keep the animals offered of superior quality and conformation, culling will be very severe and those without the desired quality will be sold for slaughter.

On March 18 a sale of 100 selected females of the three beef breeds will take place. This event began two years ago and has produced very satisfactory prices for the better class of cattle offered. Entries in fat stock show and sale will be judged and sold on the 8th, as will also the various girls' and boys' calf club competition entries.

The spring horse show will be the next event, April 24-25-26-27, in the arena. Following this the spring race meet will begin about May 24.

All these events prior to the "Victoria" Exhibition and Stampede, July 8 to 13, for which plans were completed in Winnipeg at the Fairs' Association meeting in January, promise a busy season on the grounds.

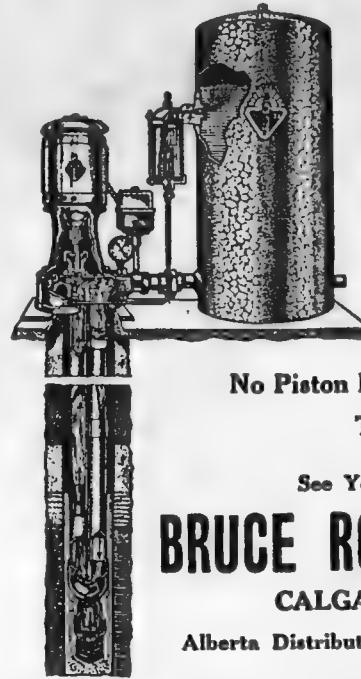
• • •

Canfield Honored

George S. Canfield, pioneer farmer of Shellbrook, Sask., has been made a "Robertson Associate" by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The Robertson Associates are named after Dr. G. Robertson, founder of the C.S.G.A. Associates, of which there are only 37, comprise outstanding Canadian farmers.

FARM WATER SYSTEMS

FOR SHALLOW OR DEEP WELLS



Something New in

DEEP WELL AUTOMATIC WATER PRESSURE

The Jacuzzi Injector

No Piston Rods or Cylinder Required—
TROUBLE FREE!

See Your Local Dealer or Write

BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC
CALGARY and EDMONTON

Alberta Distributors for Delco Light Wincharger and Farm Lighting.

KILL WARBLES CHIPMAN WARBLE POWDER
ROTENONE (DERRIS ROOT) BASE
is the universally recognized, effective treatment. Prevent losses from damaged hides, dry cows, and under-weight beef cattle. Treat warble swellings without delay. Insist on Chipman Warble Products, used by Western Stock Growers Association and Livestock Branches of the Prairie Provinces. Economical. Easy to apply. Made to Dominion Government specifications.

Ask your dealers or write us

CHIPMAN CHEMICALS LIMITED
Saskatoon WINNIPEG Edmonton



THAT FRESH
Scientifically Balanced
VICTORIA CALF MEAL

Gives Calves a Real Start

Keeps Them

FAST GROWING—STURDY

Write for instructions
free pamphlets.
Get the informative
Victoria Service
Bulletin mailed you
monthly... free.

ASK YOUR
VICTORIA DEALER
OR McCABE AGENT

VICTORIA
The Fresh
FEEDS-BALANCERS-MINERALS
Manufactured *Fresh daily* by
McCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD.



WINNIPEG—REGINA—SASKATOON—EDMONTON—PORT ARTHUR—BRANDON

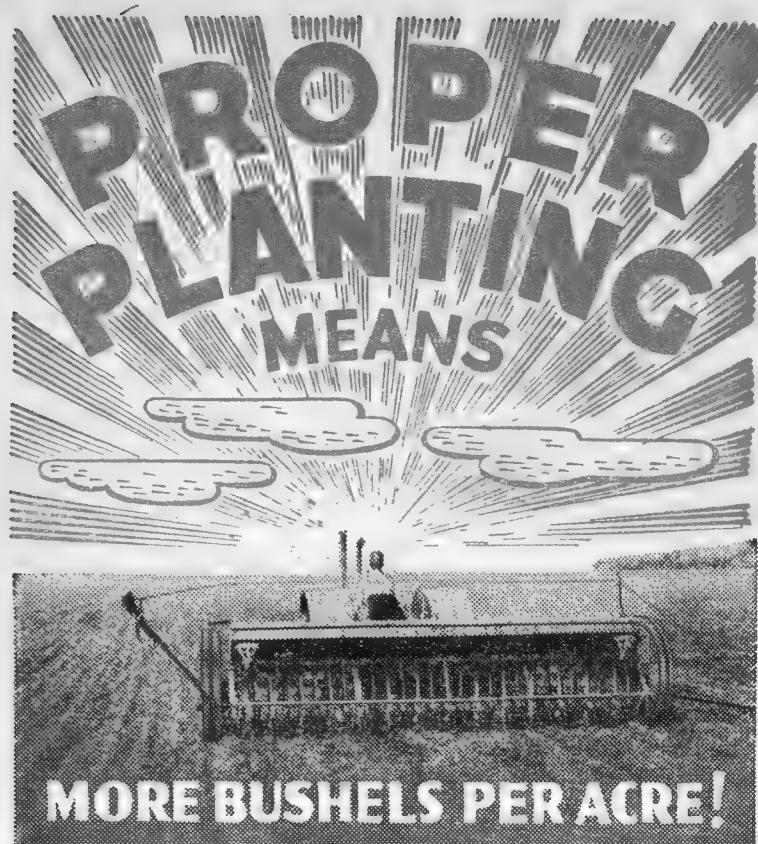
MANITOBA UNDERTAKES BIG PROGRAM

Manitoba has launched an ambitious long-term electrification project destined to raise the standard of living in rural communities and increase the productivity of its farms—already at its highest mark in history.

Farm electrification has the No. 1 priority on the Manitoba program. The provincial power commission plans to construct 4,000 miles of transmission lines annually for the next eight or nine years. This tremendous undertaking will furnish power to 200 villages and 53,000 farms.

It is estimated that rural citizens will spend \$3,000,000 annually on wiring and appliances during the project's construction years.

Manitoba's project reflects the rural wealth which has been amassed during the war. The average gross return per year per farm in the province now equals \$3,200, compared with \$1,246 before the war.



And the
COCKSHUTT
 No. 8
STEEL DRILL

means proper planting

A short delay at seeding time may prove disastrous at the end of the growing season. That's why proper planting is so important. Proper planting means getting your seed in on time . . . at the proper depth . . . with even distribution. The Cockshutt No. 8 Steel Drill does all this economically, efficiently and thoroughly. Farmers who own this modern seed drill are loud in their praise of its performance. They call it, "the world's best drill—made better!"

THESE FACTS ARE IMPORTANT
 Strong, light-weight frame
 Stub axles . . . universal joints
 Efficient power lift
 Positive force feed
 Extra large grain boxes 16-20-24-28-36 run sizes
 Horse or tractor drawn



See Your AUTHORIZED COCKSHUTT DEALER Today!

COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

SMITHS FALLS TECUMSEH MONTREAL BRANTFORD WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

Two-Year Wheat Agreement Reached With Great Britain

CANADA will supply to the United Kingdom 200 million bushels of wheat a year during the next two years at \$1.55 a bushel, Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce, has announced. The price of \$1.55 was a verbal agreement and could vary from time to time, although it was not likely to do so, he said. "Britain is to be our biggest permanent peacetime customer," he declared, and he felt formal, long-term contracts soon would be signed with Britain extending the two-year agreement for "several years."

France also was clamoring for all the Canadian wheat that could be exported, but the only way the French allotment could be increased would be by cutting the exports to other nations, and this was under consideration. Canadian farmers thus were reasonably certain of market outlets for all the wheat produced during the next few years. Still to be decided, said the minister, was whether the annual carryover would be marketed or whether it would be retained against the possibility of poor crops.

Peace River Alfalfa and Clover Seed Growers Build Up Profitable Industry

FARMERS of the district east of Peace River shipped approximately three million pounds of alfalfa seed in 1945, representing an income of nearly one million dollars, it is estimated. Falher shipped some 1,000,000 pounds, Donnelly and Girouxville 500,000 pounds each, Nampa, Rena, and Peace River, a combined total of one million pounds. It appears that alfalfa production will continue to increase in this district, as the average yield in 1945 was 200 pounds, which at 30 cents a pound grossed \$60 per acre.

Falher district reports an average production of 600 pounds per acre for 1,000 acres of sweet clover, 150 acres of alsike and 150 acres of red clover. Winter wheat also received attention in this district, with some 400 acres of Kharkov yielding an average of 30 bushels per acre. An increased winter wheat acreage was sown in the fall of 1945.

Production of hogs is down approximately 75 per cent from that of 1944.

Dugouts are being constructed at several points in this area to provide a water supply.

• • •

Oats Germination Test Advisable

Warning that disappointment may result from next year's oat crop unless germinating ability of the seed is assured, J. E. Birdsall, supervisor of crop improvement, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that special precautions should be taken in those districts where frost damage occurred this fall.

A germination test can be made at home, but those who desire an official test may prefer to send a sample to the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Immigration Building, Calgary.

Those who intend to have seed tested in this way should forward their samples immediately as it probably will be some time before the report is received. A one-pound sample of seed to be tested should be provided, and a fee of 75¢ to cover costs should be sent at the same time as the sample.

• • •

1945 Grain Crop Worth \$750 Million

Final federal bureau of statistics estimates indicate that the past year's grain crop on the prairies had a cash value to its owners, at government ceiling prices, of \$750,834,910.

The same figures show that if the crop could be disposed south of the \$11.70 in 1941, low of \$3.40 in 1931, international border, free from Canadian price ceiling restrictions, it would have a value in Canadian funds of \$10.07 in 1943, low, \$2.47 in 1933, current \$11.75.

Feeder steers: Average, \$5.32; high, \$1,165,412,270, or \$414,577,360 greater. rent average of \$9.50.

Plan New Cannery For Peas at Brooks

Plans have been completed by the Eddington Canning Co. of Springville, Utah, for the building of a modern cannery in Brooks, Alta. Construction will commence within a few weeks and equipment will be installed to handle a minimum pack of 125,000 cases of peas for the 1946 season. This year's operation will be confined to peas, but other vegetables will be included later. It is expected that approximately 30 people will be employed during next winter.

• • •

Dean Sinclair Sees Assured Future For Agriculture

THROUGH planned production to fit into the international picture, conservation of resources and reasonable government price support, Alberta farmers could look forward to permanent agricultural prosperity and to profits in the production of good quality cereal crops, grass and legume seed, hogs, poultry, dairy products, and perhaps to a slightly lesser extent from beef, Dr. R. D. Sinclair, dean of the faculty of agriculture, University of Alberta, told Calgary district farmers at the recent agricultural short course.

Dr. Sinclair quoted average prices in other years. The average for wheat from 1906 to 1942, was 76 cents, with a high average of \$3.21 in 1919, a low of 32 cents in 1932 and a current average of \$1.06.

Oats: 32 cents long-time average, 75 cents high in 1918, 13 cents low in 1932 and 49 cents now.

Barley: Long-time average of 41 cents, high of \$1.09 in 1919, low of 14 cents in 1930, current average of 69 to 70 cents.

Rye: Long-time average of 57 cents. High of \$1.50 in 1917, low of 15 cents in 1930, current price of \$1.80.

Flax: Long-time average of \$1.51, high of \$3.12 in 1919, low of 59 in 1932, current price of \$2.75.

Creamery butter: Long-time average of 29 cents, current price of 37 cents.

Eggs: 18 cents long-time average, high of 30 in 1927, low of 7 cents in 1933, current average of 30 cents.

Hogs: \$10.23 per cwt. live weight, long-time average, high of \$28.53 in 1919, low of \$3.45 in 1932, current average of \$12.25.

Butcher steers since 1921: Long-time average of \$6.50 per cwt.; high of \$11.70 in 1914, low of \$3.40 in 1931, current \$11.75.

Feeder steers: Average, \$5.32; high, \$1,165,412,270, or \$414,577,360 greater. rent average of \$9.50.



HEADS DAIRY COUNCIL

New president of the National Dairy Council of Canada, R. O. Smellie, of Russell, Manitoba, who was elected president at the annual meeting in Niagara Falls, Ont., on January 22, Mr. Smellie is one of the best known dairy operators on the Prairies and replaces W. Frank Jones, Toronto, who has been president of the Council the past two years.

Ending of Dairy Subsidies Foreseen

The huge amount of money now involved in subsidies on dairy products and the difficulties which will have to be faced before the industry returns to a "straight payment" basis were discussed by W. Frank Jones of the National Dairy Council at the Niagara Falls meeting.

He calculated that \$200,000,000 had been distributed since price control with a saving of \$3 to \$4 a month to the average household.

Mr. Jones noted the subsidies amount to 3½ cents on a quart of milk, eight cents on a pound of butter and a "substantial portion" of the cost of cheese and concentrated milk products. They were instituted to divert milk into essential channels, to increase overall production and to prevent price increases in milk products.

"The results have been that milk production has reached an all-time high during the war years; domestic consumption of dairy products is greater than ever before in the history of the country; all major exports have been filled and there has been slight, if any, increase in prices to the consumer," he said.

"The longer these subsidies continue, the more difficult it will be to get back on a straight payment basis. After several years of cheap dairy products it is going to come as an awful shock to the great majority of housewives when they are told they must add \$3 or \$4 a month to their food budgets."

RAIL GRADE LAMBS

Breeders and others who champion the cause of better quality and of larger per capita consumption of mutton, are advised by A. J. Charnetski, livestock supervisor for Alberta, to consider rail grading of lambs. In Nova Scotia, optional lamb carcass grading is in effect and in 1944 seven out of every eight lambs marketed in that province were rail graded.

RESUME FAIR GRANTS

Agriculture Minister Gardiner has announced that the Canadian government is considering the resumption of grants, which were discontinued early in the war, to class "A" and "B" country fairs.

Thinks Farm Prices Should Be Adjusted To Replace Subsidies

FARMERS, who accepted a subsidy program as a necessary wartime measure, were definitely worried that the policy was a mistake and that when the subsidies were removed the prices for agricultural products would not be placed high enough to equal present prices plus subsidies, declared H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, during its recent annual convention in London, Ont.

Mr. Hannam said the federation saw better chance of success in the adoption for farm produce of the policy now applied to wheat, establishing a five-year floor price with a higher initial payment guaranteed for the current year.

"The cancelling of subsidies without increasing basic farm prices by a corresponding margin would be an injustice to food producers," he said. "It would mean the deliberate resort to a lop-sided economy; and under the prevailing price structure, would so depress farm purchasing power as to render futile all hopes for full employment for industry and labor."

• • •

R. H. M. Bailey Again Heads Dairy Farmers

R. H. M. Bailey of Edmonton was re-elected president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada at the annual meeting of the organization held in Niagara Falls, Ont., January 20. His Clover Bar farm is one of the large suppliers of the Edmonton market. J. J. H. McCague of Alliston, Ont., was named vice-president and R. S. Stanley, Edmonton, is among members elected to the 1946 executive.

The convention agreed to ask the Prices Board for an increase of four cents a pound in the floor price of butter as a means of stimulating production and providing stability in the industry.

• • •

Too Much Gambling In Dairy Farming

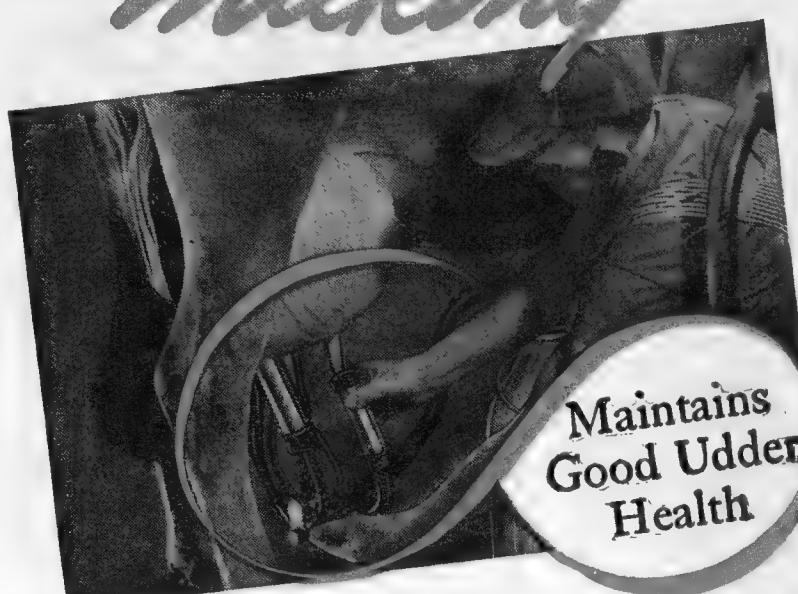
THERE are still too many farmers who have no constructive plan towards herd improvement. At present, when dairy products are in such demand, dairy herd improvement becomes an important and relatively a very necessary dairy farm procedure.

There is too much gambling done these days with the selection of the dairy sire. With all our advancement in our understanding and knowledge of breed operations, there are methods practised by some farmers which are not calculated to secure any permanent advance or success in breeding of farm animals.

Buying a bull at what is considered a bargain price and trusting to chance as to his utility, conveys the impression to the haphazard farmer that animal breeding is more or less a lottery. The only way of taking the gamble out of the dairy sire problem is to keep records of the daughters of living sires. No other way can put the dairy farmer on the way that heads toward a better herd and accordingly profits from his business.

Improving the inheritance of breeding herds is one, if not the most important, problem in dairy cattle breeding. Mating outstanding cows to meritorious proved sires, following a carefully designed breeding program, selecting sires with great care, and using young bulls sparingly until proved must be part of any successful breeding plan.

De Laval MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY milking



Maintains
Good Udder
Health

Essential to Best Milking Results

Good udder health is necessary to best milking results...and the uniform, fast and gentle action of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker helps maintain sound, healthy udders. This is especially true when it is used with the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking. This is another very important reason, for the outstanding success of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway in providing top milking results. Talk with your De Laval dealer.

...and for real
De Laval Quality
Milking at
Lower Cost



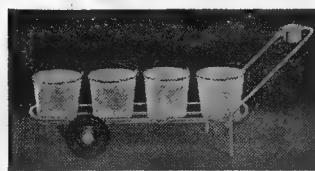
Get the Facts on
The Great De Laval
Sterling
Milker

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE BACK FROM WAR...

Production of new De Laval Separators is being stepped up rapidly as men and machines, which during the war produced thousands of De Laval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers for the Navies, Maritime Commission and war plants, are again available for the manufacture of De Laval Cream Separators. Yes... De Laval Separators are back from war. See your De Laval Dealer about your new clean-skimming, long-lasting, money-making De Laval.



New! DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY MILKING TRUCK



The De Laval Speedway Milking Truck will enable you to obtain the utmost efficiency, convenience and good results from your De Laval Fast Milking program. Sold complete with four white enamel pails and De Laval Strip Cup. Ruggedly built... finished in durable white enamel... and equipped with strong rubber-tired wheels. It's a must for best milking. See your De Laval Dealer.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LTD.
PETERBOROUGH
113 Park St.

WINNIPEG
135 St. Peter St.

VANCOUVER
263 Stanley St.



DE LAVAL



Keep this habit!

The SAVING HABIT, intensified during the emergencies of War, is worth keeping. No practice is more vital to life's enjoyment and sense of security than that of regularly saving a portion of your earnings.

SEE TO IT THAT YOU HANG ON TO YOUR VICTORY BONDS, TOO!

SUGGESTED BY THE

BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

YOU GET QUICK RESULTS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.



PEOPLE IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE purchased 30,462 Manufacturers Life policies during 1945. The 328,690 policies now in force in the Company average \$2,597 each, giving a total protection of \$853,687,237 to families in hundreds of communities.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE CHEQUES lifted pressing financial burdens for thousands of beneficiaries and policyowners during 1945. Every working day \$55,189 was disbursed by the Company for a total of \$17,274,201. Living policyowners received \$10,981,847 and the beneficiaries of deceased policyowners received \$6,292,354.

IN ADDITION TO PAYING A TOTAL of \$320,963,418 to policyowners and their beneficiaries since its incorporation in 1887 the Manufacturers Life has placed \$239,600,458 in a fund to guarantee the fulfillment of each of its 328,690 policies.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established 1887) TORONTO, CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

(Established 1887)

TORONTO, CANADA

Bulletin Gives Much Useful Information on Skinning Fur Pelts

THE value of fur pelts in the market depends to a great extent upon the care and skill exercised in preparing the skins. This includes skinning, cleaning, stretching, drying, packing, and shipping.

There are two methods of skinning fur-bearing animals, known as the "open", in which the skin is opened right up, and "cased", in which practically the whole skin is peeled off uncut. The Canadian animals usually handled in the open way are the badger, bear and beaver. The others are cased, although the racoon and wolverine may be open or cased.

It is always better to skin an animal as soon as possible after it has been killed. The pelt will have a better appearance. If an animal is frozen before it can be skinned, it should be thawed out very slowly and never put in too warm a place.

There is much useful information on every phase of the operations in the booklet "Preparation of Fur Pelts for the Market", by W. M. Ritchie, Chief Fur Inspection and Grading Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

It also contains the regulations governing the grading of ranch fur pelts, with special chapters on the important subject of fox furs, dealing with the killing, pelting, fleshing, stretching, and other details, together with illustrations of the proper sizes of fox pelt stretchers, so that the best pelts may be produced. A copy of the publication may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Iodine is Valuable In Ration for Sheep

NOT only does the use of iodine prevent goitre in sheep, but it also tones up the general health of the animal. There are larger lamb crops, greater gains in wool and meat, where iodine is regularly fed with the ration. Only one-half ounce per sheep per year is required, but this amount while small is absolutely essential.

Buy medicated salt containing potassium iodide, or you can prepare it yourself by dissolving four ounces of potassium iodide in a pint of water. Sprinkle this over 100 pounds of salt and mix well. Let the sheep and lambs help themselves every day. Don't let the sheep get salt hungry. Also do not give iodine to sheep in excess of above quantity.

WOOL BY GRADE

The 1946 Canadian wool clip will be the fifth handled by the Canadian Wool Board. Since 1942, wool growers have been assured of a stable and reasonable price for their product according to its value on a graded basis. The disposal of the entire fleece wool clip on a graded basis, has also made it possible to bring to the attention of manufacturers the best characteristics of the home-grown product.

DENSE TURF GRASS

Creeping red fescue was introduced into Canada by George H. Clark, former Seed Commissioner for Canada, from the region of the Alps in Europe. The Dominion Seed Branch and the Olds School of Agriculture were largely responsible for presenting it to the public and in 1935 it was offered for distribution under a Dominion-Provincial policy. It is a turf grass with a dense, fibrous root system not unlike that of crested wheatgrass.

France to Buy 34,000 Horses

SUPERSEDED the agreement by which France was to buy 35,000 horses through the Canadian government, the French government will instead buy 34,000 head of top-grade animals direct from the regular Canadian horse marketing agencies, between now and next October. About 1,000 horses were shipped to France last fall under the old agreement, which proved unsatisfactory.

Horse buyers will be going through the West almost immediately, looking for fat, short-backed, deep bodied, heavy, clean-boned, perfectly broken and gentle horses, weighing at least 1,500 pounds and from four to nine years of age, and will pay the farmers \$80 to \$140 a head, depending largely on size and quality, according to Hardy Salter, secretary of the Alberta Percheron Club.

• • •

Hogs Require Salt For Cheap Gains

Feeding experts at Purdue University, while running an experiment to find out how best to feed salt to hogs, decided to also find out whether hogs would do well without any salt at all. Results were surprising.

The big fact revealed by the test was that the no-salt lot of hogs put on gains at a feed cost of \$12.53 per 100 pounds, while three other lots which received identical rations except that salt in various forms was fed, put on gains at an average cost of \$8.73 per 100 pounds. Average weight of the no-salt lot at the end of the test was 174 pounds, while the lots fed salt averaged 252 pounds. Each pound of salt fed saved feed worth \$6.37.

Conclusion reached by the Purdue investigators: "Under practical farm conditions of hog feeding, a safe and sane rule to follow is to keep either block or loose salt and a simple, yet suitable, mineral mixture before the hogs at all times. Never let them get hungry for common salt or other needed minerals."

• • •

Tuberculosis in Swine Is Traced to Poultry

FARMERS receiving reports from packing plants that their hogs have been condemned for tuberculosis should be advised that most of the T. B. in swine is contracted from tubercular poultry.

Infected poultry spread the organism in large numbers with their droppings. This contaminates everything with which it comes in contact and is thus spread to swine.

The obvious remedy, says Dr. T. L. Jones, Alberta Animal Pathologist, is either to get rid of the infection in the poultry or to keep the chickens absolutely separate from the swine. To rid the poultry of tuberculosis the old flock should be killed off.

The new flock, started from purchased day-old chicks, should be reared on clean ground and in such a manner that they cannot come in contact with any equipment or material that has been contaminated by the old birds.

• • •

Professor A. H. McEwan of the University of Saskatchewan says Canada allowed the British bacon market to slip away when it failed to ship to Britain its 450-million-pound quota last year.

THERE must have been sorrow in the hearts of many U.F.A. delegates at the annual convention when they voted that their organization would sacrifice its identity and merge with the Alberta Federation of Agriculture. Many Albertans in no way identified with the The U.F.A. U.F.A., while recognizing that the merger is in best farm interests, feel deeply regretful at this loss of identity.

There is no doubt that the union under the A.F.A. brings together all farm groups under one banner, thereby increasing strength in objectives to be gained. It brings together wheat, beef and poultry producers, and every element of agriculture to act in co-ordination along educational and marketing lines. Most important of all, it links the Alberta farm population directly with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, as well as with the federations of other provinces. From the standpoint of organized set-up it is a real step forward. Will the new organization capture and hold the active loyalty and awareness that the U.F.A. built up?

The agreement to merge U.F.A. and A.F.U. under the A.F.A. is the decisive move which has been building up for some years. And high time too, when post-war markets and conditions require that agriculture make its needs known and its influence felt to the maximum. Once the definite decision has been made it will be imperative that minor complications of union be satisfactorily adjusted. The vexatious question of U.F.A. co-operatives has been removed from the picture by agreement that these be not included in the amalgamation but continue as U.F.A. co-operatives.

Although the U.F.A. ceases existence of leadership, it will have much of experience and vigor to bring to the merger. It has been a vital farm influence since the birth of the province and has always shown wisdom in choice of leadership. Many able men who have striven mightily for Alberta have been discovered and encouraged through the United Farmers, and have brought distinction to this province. Educationally the organization has been one of the greatest stimulants this province has ever known. Even though the wisdom of U.F.A. entrance into the political world has been questioned, much advanced and progressive legislation was made effective during the period of U.F.A. government.

Whatever the future may bring in a greater unification of all farm interests under the A.F.A. the accomplishments of the U.F.A. will not be forgotten. They have written forever into the history of Alberta a splendid record of aspiration and achievement. —*The High River Times.*

• • •

UNDER the significant heading of "Farm Jingoism" the Economist (London, Eng.) is sarcastic and critical of the National Farmers' Union's views on the future of British agriculture. Correctly the Economist interprets N.F.U.'s master plan as an attempt to corral the British food market for British producers regardless of exports to consumers and taxpayers. It says:

"The N.F.U. clearly interprets this (Hot Springs Conference aim of raising world nutritional standards) as meaning that there should be a secure market and a good one, for anything the farmer cares to produce. This aim would—and could only—be brought about by giving stabilized prices and a guaranteed market to home production. The Union no longer attempts to

British Farm Jingoism

Untainted Profits

Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

give even rough answers to the vital questions, 'What price' and 'How large a market,' but that the answers they have in mind are 'High' and 'Large,' is revealed on the emphasis they place on the need to 'regulate' (that is restrict) imports.

"One wonders how the N.F.U.'s collection of expedients, all of which would involve the community either in dear food or in high taxes, can really be coupled almost in the same breath with the aim of improving nutrition, which clearly requires a progressive reduction of the direct and indirect cost of food. But it would be unkind to search out paradoxes in the report—too many leap to the eye."

It was to be hoped that after the Canadian tour early last year by representatives of N.F.U. that that organization would realize the great importance to Canada of a big British market for cereals, meats, and dairy products, and because of her vital contribution in wartime was entitled to some consideration in that market. Judging from the N.F.U. recommendations, however, that does not seem to have happened.

There is no indication in the N.F.U. plans of any recognition whatever of other Empire food producers, or for that matter of any Empire consumers. Apparently N.F.U. representatives in Canada last spring were more concerned in spreading their own supernationalistic doctrines than in considering any broad plan of efficient Empire food production.—*The Financial Post.*

• • •

JUST a line to assure Mr. James of McDonald, Manitoba (December issue) that at least one dirt farmer doesn't agree with his views on Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd.

Why should anyone feel that farmers should remain saddled with the expense of salesmen, Co-operative collectors, etc., when they understand Implements take to buy machinery?

C.C.I.L., as most of us understand it, would encourage farmers to decide for themselves what they need and pay cash for it, thus eliminating unnecessary costs. Mr. James' point could be likened to hiring a man to bring home cows that knew enough to come by themselves. True enough these people need income to make good consumers. But rather than have farmers provide them with it for doing something detrimental to farming economy let the country as a whole provide it for doing nothing.—R. J. Alford, Oakville, Man.

• • •

PROBABLY a dozen references were made by Alberta school trustees at their annual convention, during the discussion on school grants, to the profits of the government liquor system, and it was felt generally that no better place could be found for these profits, which will increase from year to year, than the department of education.

It is true that one delegate mentioned that we should not educate our children on the wages of sin, but this was a minority viewpoint. The government has a gold mine in liquor profits, and there is nothing wrong about these profits if they are expended on education. The profit on water

alone in liquor has been calculated at 19% and surely there is nothing to offend the most sensitive conscience, if applies only to beef graded in accordance with the specifications prescribed over the profits on water to the cause of education. — *The Stettler Independent* forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, 1939.

LIGHTER CARCASSES

Anticipating a growing tendency to market younger, and consequently lighter cattle, the minimum weight required for beef carcasses to go into the "special quality" class has been reduced from the present 375 pounds to 300 pounds, Wartime Prices and Trade Board has announced. The order offend the most sensitive conscience, if applies only to beef graded in accordance with the specifications prescribed over the profits on water to the cause of education. — *The Stettler Independent* forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, 1939.



• Make your herd more productive and profitable, cut down on chore time, put an end to unnecessary repair bills by modernizing your farm with Concrete. "What the Farmer can do with Concrete" tells how to build permanent, vermin and rot proof barn floors and foundations, milk houses, manure pits, silos and many other improvements, at reasonable cost. Send for your Free copy today.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Cement Company Building, Phillips Square, Montreal
Sales Offices at: Quebec Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary

Canada Cement Company Limited,
640 Canada Cement Company Building, Phillips Square, Montreal.

Send me your book—

"What the Farmer can do with Concrete"
 "Concrete on the Dairy Farm"

Name.....

Address.....

LOOK! AT THE MONEY, TO BE WON!

Your Neighbours Can Win

YOU DON'T NEED

**AN
ADDING MACHINE**



**to ADD
\$2000.00**

TO YOUR BANKROLL

Why Can't You?

FOR YEARS others have won Large Cash Prizes by comparatively easy work. Perhaps it is your turn this time. Why let your neighbours and friends always carry off the good things in life? There are absolutely no restrictions of any kind. It makes no difference where you live in Western Canada, whether on a farm or in town, young or old, you are eligible to take part in this great Subscription Contest conducted by The Farm and Ranch Review.

If you are careful and persistent, there is absolutely no reason why you cannot solve this new Combine Puzzle correctly. It is entirely a matter of straight counting. The rules and instructions are simple. All that is necessary is careful work on your part. It is not how much you do, but how well you do it. In this Contest your own \$1.00 Subscription can win you First Prize.

Special Prize For February

We will pay an additional CASH BONUS of \$100.00 to the First Prize Winner, provided he or she sends in the correct solution to the Combine Puzzle on or before February 28th. For example: Should you qualify for the First Grand Award, the \$2,000.00 cash, your First Prize is worth \$2,100.00. But, and this is important, you must send in your solution during the month of February.

240 FREE PRIZES

	CLASS "A" If you send \$1.00 in subscriptions	CLASS "B" If you send \$2.00 in subscriptions	CLASS "C" If you send \$3.00 in subscriptions	CLASS "D" If you send \$4.00 in subscriptions	CLASS "E" If you send \$5.00 in subscriptions
1st PRIZE	\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,500.00
2nd PRIZE	500.00	600.00	650.00	700.00	750.00
3rd PRIZE	250.00	300.00	325.00	350.00	375.00
4th PRIZE	125.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	187.50
5th PRIZE	100.00	125.00	132.50	140.00	150.00
6th PRIZE	75.00	100.00	115.00	120.00	125.00
7th PRIZE	50.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	100.00
8th PRIZE	25.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
9th PRIZE	22.00	32.00	37.00	42.00	47.00
10th PRIZE	21.00	31.00	36.00	41.00	46.00
11th PRIZE	20.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00
12th PRIZE	19.00	29.00	34.00	39.00	44.00
13th PRIZE	18.00	28.00	33.00	38.00	43.00
14th PRIZE	17.00	27.00	32.00	37.00	42.00
15th PRIZE	16.00	26.00	31.00	36.00	41.00
16th PRIZE	15.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00
17th PRIZE	14.00	24.00	29.00	34.00	39.00
18th PRIZE	13.00	23.00	28.00	33.00	38.00
19th PRIZE	12.00	22.00	27.00	32.00	37.00
20th PRIZE	11.00	21.00	26.00	31.00	36.00

Next 20 Prizes \$5.00 each. Next 100 Prizes \$2.00 each.

Next 100 Prizes \$1.00 each.

SPECIAL

**1st grand
prize**

\$2,000.00

IN CASH

will be given as a Special First Grand Award. To qualify for this wonderful prize, contestants must send in \$10.00 worth of subscriptions.

YOU CAN WIN

PINEAPPLE GUAVA

Produces Rich Luscious Fruit on Dwarf Plants

This rich tropical fruit is produced on plants that are highly ornamental too. A fascinating and novel house-plant with its glossy green and silvery-gray foliage. Flowers as large as 1½ inches across, white to purplish crimson with crimson stamens; followed by delicious aromatic fruit about 1½ to 2 inches long. Flesh is translucent white of pronounced pineapple flavour and seeds so small as to be unnoticeable. May be used raw, cooked, or in jams and jellies. A bowl of fruit will fill a room with delightful fragrance. Easily grown from seed. Full directions supplied.

(Pkt 25¢) (3 pkts 50¢) postpaid.

FREE—OUR BIG 1946 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK—Leads Again
DOMINION SEED HOUSE - GEORGETOWN, ONT.



DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL

SOOTHES, SIMPLE SORE THROAT

SAY BILL—HOW COME YOU DON'T SEEM TO BE DOING MUCH FENCING LATELY?

I'VE BEEN USING OSMOSE—MY POSTS ARE NOW LASTING 3 TO 5 TIMES LONGER!



use
Osmose™

SPECIAL FENCE POST MIXTURE

It's true—80% to 90% of the time and money spent on fencing can be saved by using "Osmose Special Fence Post Mixture". Treat the ground line only and make the whole post last 3 to 5 times longer for 3¢ to 4¢ per post. Any kind of post—Pine—Spruce—Poplar—Willow or Cedar can be effectively treated with this well-known preservative mixture. Over 2,000,000 power and telephone poles and the millions of farmers' fence posts treated with "Osmose" prove these facts. "Osmose" really does a job, even on green wood. Your dealer can supply you.

OSMOSE WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

83 Union Building - Calgary

Heavy Use of Fertilizer Advocated For Pasture

By DR. E. S. ARCHIBALD,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

I KNOW of no place on the farm where closer study and substantial investments are as justified as in the building of good pastures on good land. It is a trite saying in New Zealand that the index of a farmer's prosperity is the quality of his pasture. As they say there and in England—"Finance is grass—grass is finance". If Canada is to compete with people, who, over a long period of years farming on land at high rental values, have developed such practices, then Canada's only hope is to learn the same lesson.

The establishment of a pasture is entirely different from the establishment of hay sod in which the old standard mixture of timothy and red clover is used in Eastern Canada, with possibly some alsike for temperate land and some alfalfa for the warmer land. It is anticipated that a pasture sod will continue to improve on its carrying power possibly for two, three, four or even five years. Hence the variety of seeds used must be not only hardy and perennial in character but must have seasonal adaptability.

In the establishment of a pasture, heavy fertilization is the secret. At the Dominion Experimental Farms there is a great deal of information which has been acquired over the years as to very heavy, heavy, medium, and light fertilizing in the establishment and maintenance of pastures. Almost without exception, the most economical is the very heavy fertilizing of land to be put down to a permanent pasture mixture, of proper tilth, and with the proper seed mixture.

By heavy fertilizing is meant the application of 600 pounds of superphosphates, 100 pounds of potash, and probably 150 to 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia. In the maintenance feeding of such a pasture, the same amount of sulphate of ammonia per annum and the same amount of the minerals every four years is an excellent investment.

At the Experimental Farms, tremendous yields are being obtained in some of the pasture experiments—yields of over 20,000 pounds of green weight material per annum with the use of concentrated phosphorus—yields about the same with a complete fertilizer—as contrasted to yields of half to a third that amount where no commercial fertilizers were used.

Balhorn Purchases Berry Angus Herd

Roy Balhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta., breeder of the "Woodlawn" line of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, has bought the well-known Aberdeen-Angus herd of the H. G. Berry estate, Okotoks, Alta., consisting of 26 cows, 27 yearling heifers, 42 calves, and three herd bulls, two of which were imported from Michigan.

The Dominion Seed House, Georgetown, Ontario, in an advertisement in this issue states that its 1946 seed and nursery book is available free to those who write for it. The book lists and illustrates a wide range of vegetable and flower seeds, nursery stock and other items for the garden and grounds.

South Farmers Favor Transfer of Big Irrigation Block

FAVORABLE reaction is reported to the preliminary steps leading to the transfer on April 1 of the pioneer Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company irrigation block in Magrath, Raymond, Lethbridge and Coaldale districts by the C.P.R. to the Alberta government.

Represented in the transfer are the following lands: Magrath irrigation district, 7,000 acres; Raymond irrigation district, 15,000 acres, and Coaldale-Lethbridge, unorganized, 84,000 acres, making a total of 106,000 acres.

This area now has irrigation but there are insufficient water storage facilities to insure farmers adequate water. This will be remedied by construction of the Pot Hole dam south of Magrath, already begun, and the St. Mary river reservoir at Spring Coulee, key to the whole major water development scheme known as the Lethbridge Southeastern.

In addition to the acreage noted above the Taber irrigation block also draws its water from the old A. R. and I. system, now owned and operated by the C.P.R. This makes another 22,000 acres.

The transfer of the system to the water-users through the government paves the way for a major step forward in the extension of water storage and utilization in the south including the Suffield-Ronalane scheme in which Medicine Hat is directly interested.

• • •

Municipal Hospital For Calgary Area

Municipalities, villages and towns in an area surrounding Calgary have decided to build a \$570,000, 185-bed hospital in Calgary. The area, which now includes Crossfield, Irricana, Cochrane and Strathmore, and districts surrounding those points, may be extended if other districts wish to enter. Under discussion is a plan to have this hospital, plus a \$3 million, 600-bed, civic hospital and a \$570,000, 150-bed, Junior Red Cross crippled children's hospital, all constructed on one site in Calgary.

• • •

Commander Visits Veterans in West

A distinguished visitor in Western Canada during the last half of January was General H. D. G. Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., former commander of the 1st Canadian Army. One of the main objects of his tour was to visit hospitalized veterans in the main centres and bid farewell to the men formerly under his command. In a number of addresses he urged Canada and her allies to take a lesson from the narrow escapes from defeat, owing to unpreparedness, in the last two wars, and to remain better prepared against aggression in the future.

While at Calgary, the General held an investiture ceremony to distribute medals awarded to 23 officers and men from Alberta for gallantry in action or devotion to duty.

• • •

Southern Alberta has become the Canadian centre for commercial mustard seed production, with approximately 20,000 acres in the area devoted to that crop.



WITH
WARBICIDE

WARBICIDE kills grubs beneath the hide—prevents reproduction. Join with your neighbors to eradicate these troublesome pests.

Buy from your Dealer

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
FERTILIZER DIVISION

ITCH CHECKED

in a Jiffy
—or Money Back

For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, scabies, pimples and other itching conditions, use pure, cooling, medicated, liquid **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION**. Greaseless and stainless. Soothes, comforts and quickly calms intense itching. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist today for **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION**.

Sweet and cool in any Pipe



BRIER

CANADA'S
STANDARD PIPE TOBACCO

YOUR FARMER CO-OPERATIVE

Offers
SERVICE and QUALITY

in
General Merchandise
at Branch Stores throughout
Alberta and a full line
of

Maple Leaf
Gasoline and Oils

at agencies of
U.F.A. Central
Co-operative

125 - 11th Avenue E., Calgary
and Branches

Performance Must Support Purebred Showring Type

THE breeders of purebred animals are the foundation of the livestock industry and in order to produce sires that will uniformly do a better job of siring commercial animals, it may be necessary that these breeders give attention to many additional phases of selection which have been neglected for some of our idealistic ideas of type, writes C. L. Cole, of Michigan State College, in *Shorthorn News*.

"What relationship exists between many of our ideals and this most important factor" (commercial value)? he asks.

Thickness of fleshing—a great deal. Color—probably none.

Masculinity—doubtful.

Some of the most fundamental points that our ideas of type never include are:

1. Viability — hardiness and vigor can be selected for. On a farm, there may be one great old cow whose many calves were all hardy and healthy, and another whose calves required fussing and pampering to keep them alive. Little time need be spent in deciding which has the greater place in livestock farming.

2. Fertility—It might eventually be more desirable to weed out the poor breeders and replace them with animals of high breeding efficiency, rather than to use scientific treatments for the sterile and semi-sterile individuals as we are doing now, says Mr. Cole.

3. Growth rate—One of the most important factors, and one that can be measured and selected for as effectively as can the thing we call type. Says the writer, "How often have we heard the man showing a tidy little calf, lamb or pig say, 'He is a little small this year, but just wait a year or two.' So we wait and he comes back. He has finally grown up, but at what a cost. Can the commercial producer wait until next year to sell his market animals? The whole concept is a bit absurd and better that the tidy little animal never lived to come back and receive the admiration of the crowd. He is lacking in one of the most basic factors, the ability to grow rapidly and well."

4. Efficiency — Feed efficiency and rate of growth are rather closely associated and can be selected for together.

Also, there is considerable indication that if we are to produce rapid growing, efficient gaining cattle, we must not sacrifice too much size. Woodward, at the Montana Station, found that large type feeder calves could be sold at \$7.40 per cwt. as profitably as small-type calves at \$8. A slight advantage in margin of profit was held by these same large-type calves when carried into the feed lots.

5. Body conformation — This is the one point we do select for, but as pointed out previously we are not wholly correct even on this one point, the writer declares.

Hogs Eradicate Bindweed

A tremendous patch of field bindweed was destroyed by using it as a hog pasture, on the farm of D. J. Cyr, Pincher Creek, Alta., according to W. R. Hanson, district agriculturist at Cardston. Although plants of field bindweed still persist outside the fence and along the road in spite of intensive efforts to destroy them, no plants were found in the pasture during the past summer.

Safety Pointers for Pitch Fork Points

1. Avoid the inconvenience and hazard of carrying pitch forks from one part of a barn to another, from building to building or between feed lots by providing suitable forks at each location where they are used.

2. Provide convenient places where pitch forks can be stored safely in a rack or hung up when not in use. Don't leave them lying around or standing against walls, partitions, posts, feed carts or other equipment.

3. Never throw a pitch fork. Use a hand rope or pass them carefully from one person to another when it is necessary to take them from one level to another.

4. When ascending or descending hay lofts, stacks, racks, silos or similar places, always check to see that there are no misplaced pitch forks on which you may accidentally fall, jump or step.

5. When pitching hay, straw or manure, see that everyone is a safe distance away. Be particularly alert for children who may dart around a corner unexpectedly.

6. Don't use pitch forks as props, pries, or hammers, for restraining livestock or other purposes for which they are not intended.

7. For outside work carry a pitch fork over your shoulder and stick it securely in the ground when not in use. Don't lay it down.

8. Don't take a chance on getting a pitch fork caught in moving machinery. Use extreme care when working near belts.

9. When necessary to carry pitch forks on trucks, wagons or harvesting machinery provide a special place for them where they will be held securely with the tines guarded. Don't stick them in the top of a load of hay or straw.

10. Never permit young children to handle or play with pitch forks.

• • •

Sawdust-Concrete For Hog House Floor

For a warmer, more waterproof floor than common concrete for the farrowing sow and young pigs, two inches of sawdust-concrete on the top of the cement floor as insulation against cold and moisture is recommended by Alex Charnetski, livestock supervisor for the Alberta department of agriculture. Three parts coarse sawdust to one of cement by measure are used. A dusting of pure cement is floated over the top as a finish, followed by one dusting of sharp sand. It must cure for three weeks before being used.



SEE PAGES 20 and 21.

FRANKLIN Protection Helps Increase Livestock Production

Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's

Protection against disease is so important that much care is needed to be sure of using the right vaccine at the right time.

Helpful information covering both is in the free Franklin Catalog.

80 PAGES — ILLUSTRATED — ASK FOR YOURS TODAY!

Franklin Serum Co. of Canada Ltd. 110A-7th Ave. E. SUCCESSORS TO J. A. DUNNIGAN & CO. Calgary, Alberta

FRANKLIN FOR CATTLE SHEEP HORSES HOGS Poultry
VACCINES & SUPPLIES

GOOD QUALITY O.A.C. 21 BARLEY

Through conditions beyond control of the Grain and Malting trades of Canada, barley of all grades has been reduced to a common basic level in respect of returns to producers. The National Barley Committee has received assurance that this arrangement is temporary and concerns only the 1945 crop. Hence when planning the crop production programme for 1946 it may be safely assumed that GOOD QUALITY O.A.C. 21 BARLEY will again command a ready outlet and a premium price for malting purposes both at home and abroad.

Canada Malting Co. Limited

Executive Offices: ROYAL BANK BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.

Branch Offices, Elevators and Malthouses:

CALGARY
Alberta

WINNIPEG
Manitoba

TORONTO
Ontario

MONTREAL
Quebec

FOR SALE

REGISTERED

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

Rising Yearlings, Low, Thick-Set Well-Conditioned BIG CALVES.

GREGORY BROS.

IRRICANA, ALTA., or 719 - 14th Ave. W., CALGARY, Alta., R2S13

*Personal
Loans*

A LOAN OF \$100, repayable in twelve monthly instalments of \$8.34 costs \$3.25 at branches of this Bank. Other amounts are obtainable on the same scale of cost.

No extras—No service charges.

**IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA**
"The Bank for You"

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

TO IMPORT U.S. BEANS

To supplement Canadian supplies of dried white beans and to satisfy demand, it has been found necessary to import lima and kidney beans from the United States. By an order effective January 9 last, price ceilings for these beans have been fixed on a basis of U.S. ceilings, plus transportation costs, plus the usual mark-up usually allowed to the trade.

SPECIAL CHEESE PRICES

Commencing December 15 last, makers of coloured Cheddar cheese were permitted to charge an additional one-sixteenth of a cent per pound to cover the increase in production costs over the cost for making white cheese. Also, price increases were allowed for the manufacture of special sizes, viz.: $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound for "Daisies" from 20 to 22 pounds, and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound for "Stilton" and "Oblong" blocks of 10 to 12 pounds.

SPANISH ONION PRICE CHANGE

The one and one-half cent increase previously allowed on sales of Spanish onions (three inches) has been eliminated for the period of January 1st to August 31st of this year. Canadian producers of Spanish onions will not be affected by the change, owing to the lateness of the marketing of their product, but this Spring's importations will have to be sold at the same price as Canada No. 1 cooking onions. Below is the price schedule for farmer or shipper now effective for all grades of Spanish type onions with a minimum diameter of three inches. (Cents per pound).

	May 1	July 1	July 16	Sept., to	Oct. and				
Jan. Feb. March April June 30 July 15 Aug. 31 Nov. Dec.	3.65	3.80	4.00	4.25	4.25	3.75	3.50	5.00	5.03

WEIGHT REDUCTION FOR RED LABEL BEEF

As of January 2, 1946, the minimum weight required for beef carcasses, graded in accordance with specifications prescribed for Choice Beef (Red Brand) as set forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, 1939, will be 300 pounds instead of the 375 pounds as previously required.

PRIMARY PRODUCER COUPON COLLECTION

1. If You Produce Dairy Butter

You may consume in your own household all the home-made butter you wish but you must collect from the ration books and ration cards of members of your household valid butter coupons at the rate of two coupons for each pound of butter used (except that you need not collect more than the total number of butter ration coupons valid in such ration books and ration cards during the month covered by your report). If you sell your dairy butter you must collect valid butter coupons or other valid butter ration documents at the rate of 2 coupons for each pound sold.

2. If You Slaughter Your Own Livestock

Farm slaughterers must collect meat coupons for all meat consumed on their own premises at the rate of one meat coupon for every 4 lbs. of meat. They are not required to collect more than 50% of the valid meat coupons in the ration books of their household.

If you are a member of a beef ring or if you slaughter and sell to other farmers or if you slaughter for other farmers, consult your Local Ration Board.

3. If You Produce Honey or Preserves

You may consume in your own household all the honey or preserves that you wish without collecting coupons from the ration books or ration cards of your own household.

However, if you sell honey you must collect valid coupons or other valid ration documents on the basis of one sugar coupon for each 4 pounds of extracted honey or cut comb honey sold. (Comb honey in standard wooden sections is not rationed). Or if you sell preserves, as follows:

1 sugar coupon for each 40 fluid ounces canned fruit sold.

1 sugar coupon for each 24 fluid ounces jam or jelly sold.

4. Coupon Settlement

All ration coupons and other ration documents collected by farmers or other primary producers from other persons, together with coupons collected from the ration books of the farmer's household for products consumed on the premises, must be forwarded to the Local Ration Board monthly in RB-61 envelopes provided for that purpose.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
February 7.....	139	23	—
" 14.....	R-1	24	—
" 21.....	R-2	25	70 and S-1
" 28.....	—	26	—

NOTE:—As in the winter months of past years, the butter ration has been reduced for the months of low production. Beginning January 1, a reduction from 7 to 6 ounces became effective.

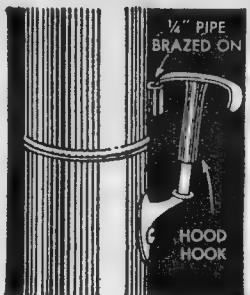
For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Farm Devices

By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine

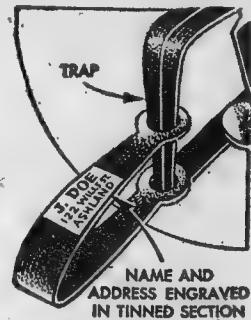
HOOK LOCKS GRAIN-BLOWER PIPE

GRAIN-BLOWER pipe can be assembled easily and locked securely with the hook arrangement shown here. Hooks for this purpose can be obtained from a car or tractor. Using the fittings which held the hook to the hood, fasten the base to the large end of the pipe. A short length of pipe, brazed to the other end of each section, receives the tip of the hook.



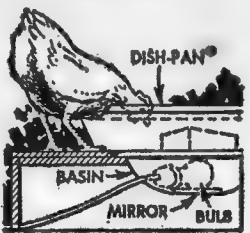
NAME IDENTIFIES TRAPS

As a means of identification, one trapper tinned a small portion of the spring on each of his traps and engraved his name and address in the plating with a nail. With ordinary use, the inscription will last indefinitely.



DISHPAN FOR WATERING CHICKENS IS HEATED BY ELECTRIC LAMP

A DISHPAN can be used as a chicken waterer that will not freeze if it is set on a box over a basin in which an electric lamp is placed. The box is cut out to take the basin, which is drilled for an electric cord. A small mirror is placed under the lamp to direct the heat against the pan. This can be weighted by a brick to prevent tipping.

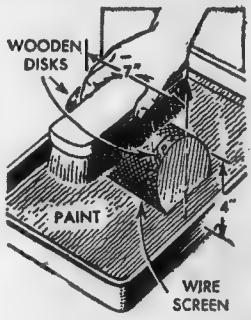


★

★

ROLLER COATS BRUSH FOR STIPPLING

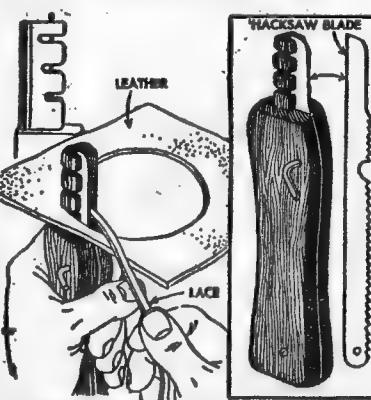
A BETTER way of coating a stippling brush than dipping it in paint is to run it lightly over a roller placed in a shallow paint pan. The roller is a length of screen wire wrapped around and tacked to two wooden disks. Only enough paint adheres to the screen to coat the brush so that excess paint will not drip off to spoil the appearance of the wall.



HOLES PUNCHED IN HACKSAW BLADE

A NAIL set and a guide made from the head of a machine bolt can be used to punch new holes in broken hacksaw blades. First cut the head from a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. square-head machine bolt and slot it to take a hacksaw blade. Then drill a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. hole through the bolt head to center on the hacksaw blade. Ream the hole in the top half with a $\frac{5}{32}$ -in. drill to allow for the taper on a nail set. To operate, rest the guide on a solid surface such as a bar of solder or a piece of sheet lead and punch the hole with a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. nail set.

CUTS LONG LACES FROM SMALL PIECE OF LEATHER



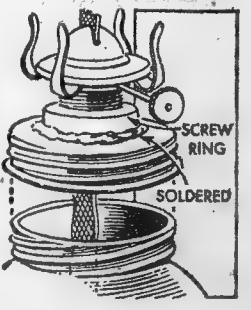
Inserted in the notch of the correct depth and pulled through it, a lace being cut as the leather is drawn across the blade.

★

★

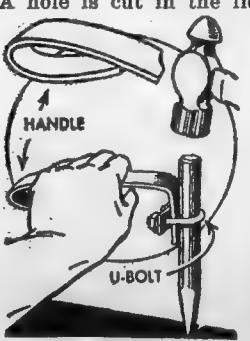
JAR REPLACES LAMP BOWL

FREQUENTLY, when kerosene lamp bowls are broken, replacements are difficult to secure. But a sturdy substitute can be made from a glass jar by soldering the burner and screw ring to the jar lid. A hole is cut in the lid for the lamp wick to drop down into the kerosene.



HANDLE HOLDS CHISEL

ATTACHED by a U-bolt, this handle for a cold chisel will prevent a worker's fingers from being injured if the hammer glances from the chisel. The handle is a length of light flat iron looped at one end for a grip and bent to a right angle at the other. This is slipped into the U-bolt and held by a cross-piece that is tightened against it by nuts. By loosening these, the bolt may be adjusted to hold the handle at any position.



Animal By-products Used In Science and Industry

MANUFACTURE and disposition of meat has been, and still is, the principal service performed for the community by the packing industry. But not generally realized is the extent to which the by-products of the packing-house add to the returns of the producer of livestock, and how they serve humanity in ever increasing uses.

Constant research; the gathering of sufficient quantities of by-products at central slaughter points to allow of proper processing; rigid inspection and supervision by the Dominion Department of Agriculture: these have all played a part in increasing the value and uses of livestock by-products. Only packing plants that are properly fitted to save and process the special by-products can perform this service for civilization.

Surgery and medicine are ever finding of use to them new animal products and derivatives. One of the better known examples is the use of the pancreas in the production of insulin for the treatment of diabetes. From the pancreas also comes other substances prescribed for various digestive disturbances. It requires the pancreas from about 150,000 hogs or 60,000 cattle to produce a pound of pure dry insulin. It requires the adrenal glands from nearly 25,000 cattle to produce one pound of adrenalin, another substance needed constantly in medicine.

Thyroid glands are saved to produce the substance which in some way affects mental and physical growth. Feeding of thyroid extract has often converted a backward child into a normally alert human being. It is also used extensively in treatment of goitre conditions. The tiny pituitary glands are carefully removed from the brains of animals; the use of the final product usually gives prompt relief from the paralysis often following major operations on the digestive tract. When in an operation a blood vessel is tied to stop bleeding, the ligature used is made of tissue bands from the organs of animals; the stitches buried under the skin or left in deep-seated organs come from animal tissue. And these are only a very small part of the long list of the uses of animal by-products in medicine and surgery.

CATTLE provide many important by-products other than for surgical use. From the hide comes leather with all its uses. The long hair in the switch of a cow's tail is used for, among other things, a filter for the air conditioning of Pullman cars, and for upholstery. During the war it was used for special purposes in corvettes, destroyers and battleships. The camel hair brush has been replaced, for artists' use, by the small tuft of

fine, silky hair found in the cow's ear.

The blood of cattle, besides being used in edible food products, played its part in the war. In case of shock and sudden drop of blood pressure, ox-blood plasma added to human plasma had beneficial results. A good quality glue, particularly useful in the manufacture of plywood aeroplanes, was made from cattle blood with a limited amount of hog's blood. Blood is also being used in a variety of the new plastics. The feet of cattle make neat's-foot oil; buttons are made from horns; glue from tendons; dog food from spleen and lungs; intestines are carefully cleaned and processed to make sausage containers.

THE main by-products from sheep and lambs are pelts and leather which are used for clothing, for book-bindings, gloves, purses and other small articles. The small intestines are valuable, making ideal containers for the best quality sausage. They also make high quality strings for musical instruments.

The by-products of swine are likewise important and have varied uses. The bristles are used in brushes; the hair is used in stuffing cheaper upholstery; the pyloric portion of the stomach yields pepsin; some of the intestines also make sausage containers. The skin of the pig makes gelatin and the feet, tails, and ears find ready markets as food in certain parts of the world.

Animal bones, after processing, furnish the best sources of calcium for animal feeds. Great quantities of inedible animal tissue are pressure cooked and sterilized and as digester tankage provide a high-protein feed for livestock. All the above are only examples of a long list of the uses to which animal by-products are put. The value in total is large and by careful preparation and sale it is possible to return much more to the livestock producer than the mere meat values of his animals.

F. S. Pegg Heads Poultry Federation

F. S. Pegg, of Hayter, was elected president of the Alberta Poultry Federation at the well-attended annual meeting. J. R. Francis, of Tofield, was named first vice-president, and E. Brewitt, of Michichi, second vice-president. Eleven affiliated organizations were represented by delegates at the meeting.

More Oil Seed Crops Required in 1946

A review of the 1946 position of the oil and fat situation by the Combined Food Board shows a substantial deficit of supplies against requirements. The world's exportable surplus which was divided approximately three ways, between the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, during the period 1942 to 1944, must now be apportioned in Canada, among 16 or more claimants who are demanding their fair share of world supplies, says the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions. In view of these facts, the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Agriculture recommended that the flaxseed and sunflower acreage be increased and rapeseed and soybean acreage maintained.



SEE PAGES 20 and 21.

**Send This
TO-DAY!**

McKenzie Stephensons Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., or
John M. Hockin Ltd., Vancouver B.C. FRR-1

Please send me FREE Leytosan Book

Name _____
P.O. _____

**Mr. Farmer! Get Your
FREE Book
on
LEYTOSAN**

for BIGGER, BETTER YIELDS

MAIL THE COUPON NOW!

**BEST
MERCURIAL
DUST**

Immediate Jobs

are available in Logging and Lumber Camps in Alberta

THE WOODS ARE CALLING

Men Wanted

FOR IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT

ATTRACTIVE WAGES

WHOLESALE FOOD

GOOD LIVING ACCOMMODATION

TRANSPORTATION ARRANGED

Applicants should be Experienced, Physically Fit and
Used to Outdoor Work

Apply to Nearest

National Employment Office



**It's the
START
that counts!**

Build Future Profits With



CHICK STARTER

FUTURE POULTRY PROFITS . . . have their beginning the moment chicks hatch out. Good management in combination with quality "MONEY-MAKER" feeds is a partnership you can count on to build healthy, thriving and early-laying birds.

AIM FOR BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS IN '46 BY FEEDING "MONEY-MAKER"—NOW!

Sold at **UNITED RAIN CROWERS**

Elevators and
"Money-Maker"
Dealers.

MCKENZIE SEEDS
WILL ASSURE YOU AN ABUNDANT HARVEST
• WIDE SELECTION • HARDY VARIETIES • HIGH GRADE STOCK!
Send POSTCARD FOR FREE CATALOGUE
A E MCKENZIE CO LTD Seedsmen
BRANDON WINNIPEG TORONTO
MOOSE JAW SASKATOON EDMONTON CALGARY

PUREBRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS FOR SALE

FORTY 1945 BULLS.
FIFTY 1945 HEIFERS.

Will Sell in Quantities to Suit
Purchaser

Also a few Outstanding
1944 HERD BULLS

Popular Pedigrees and Finest
Quality.

Accredited Herd — Inspection Invited

Highland Stock Farm

CHARLES C. MATTHEWS
8006 - 10th St. West, Calgary

INCREASE POWER AND TRACTION CHANGE FROM STEEL TO RUBBER



MACLIN TIRE SERVICE

(Authorized Firestone Dealers)

525 ELEVENTH AVE. WEST

M 1191

CALGARY, ALTA.

TIMBER!

STEADY EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

Canada's Reconversion Programme calls for the Development of our Natural Resources

Many Men are Wanted

FOR WOODS CAMPS IN ALBERTA

ATTRACTIVE WAGES

(Piece-work or Monthly Basis)

WHOLESOME FOOD

GOOD ACCOMMODATION

TRANSPORTATION ARRANGED

Applicants should be Experienced, Physically Fit and
Used to Outdoor Work

Apply NOW to Your Nearest

National Employment Office

IMPORTANT DATES ON THE CALENDAR

Feb. 5 - 7 — Saskatchewan Dairy Convention, Saskatoon.

Feb. 6 — Annual meeting, Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Toronto.

Feb. 7 — Annual meeting, Canadian Red Poll Association, Toronto.

Feb. 12 - 14 — Alberta Dairymen's Association annual meeting and Provincial Dairy Convention, Edmonton.

Feb. 14 - 15 — Agricultural Short Course, Lethbridge.

Feb. 15 — Canadian Shorthorn Association annual meeting, Winnipeg.

Feb. 20 — Annual meeting, Canadian Hereford Association, Saskatoon.

March 1 - 2 — Horse Sale, Lethbridge.

March 5 — Annual meeting, Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, Calgary.

March 5 - 7 — Horse sale, Calgary.

March 9 — Horse sale, Red Deer, Alta.

March 12 - 14 — Bull sale, Kamloops, B.C.

March 12 - 15 — Horse sale, Lacombe, Alta.

March 18 - 20 — Horse sale, Stettler, Alta.

March 18 - 22 — Calgary bull sale and fat stock show.

March 19 — Annual meeting, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary.

March 27 - 29 — Regina bull sale.

Turkey Breeders Support One Show

AT its 1945 annual meeting in Edmonton the Alberta Turkey Breeders' Association decided to support only one poultry show in the province in future, alternating between Edmonton and Calgary. Special prizes for 1946 were endorsed. A resolution asked that a western Judge be appointed to the turkey show at the Toronto Royal Exhibition.

Officers elected were V. R. Hallman, Brooks, president; E. W. Tester, Innisfail, vice-president; Fred Higginson, Millet, secretary; and directors: C. S. Soderstrom, Armenta; Mrs. Huff, Edmonton; Wm. Boyce, Red Deer; H. O. Young, Grainger; Mrs. L. E. Richardson, Vulcan; Mrs. T. Nomeland, Tofield.

• • •

C. C. Matthews recently topped the Calgary market with a consignment of 15 Aberdeen-Angus steers raised and finished on his Highland Stock Farm near the city. At 20 months of age they averaged 1,150 lbs. and brought \$12.40, going to Canada Packers for shipment to Toronto.

News Items of Interest

THE troubled American labor situation improved somewhat at the end of January. The C.I.O. Packinghouse Workers' Union's 193,000 members and the A.F.L. Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Union's 55,000 members resumed work, pending arbitration of their wage demands, after the U.S. government's seizure of the strike-bound packing houses. United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) signed agreements which sent back to work 100,000 striking Ford workers, on an 18-cents-an-hour wage boost, to a \$1.37 hourly average, and 48,000 Chrysler production employees, on an 18½-cents-an-hour raise, to \$1.32½; but the U.A.W. held out for at least 19½ cents an hour for its 175,000 General Motors employees, whose average now is \$1.13.

The federal government probably will commence payment of the 1944 wheat crop participation certificates next August, it has been announced in Ottawa. The advisability of re-opening the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has not been under consideration as yet, it was said.

Senator Duncan Marshall, 73, died in hospital in Toronto on January 16. Well known throughout Canada as a journalist, politician, agriculturist and Shorthorn breeder, he was the only man to have been minister of agriculture in two provinces, Alberta and Ontario. A Liberal, he was a member of the Alberta legislature for Olds constituency from 1909 to 1921. He published the Olds Gazette for 14 years. In 1922 he was named federal commissioner of agriculture. For a time in the advertising business in Toronto, he became Ontario minister of agriculture in 1934. He was named senator in 1938.

Herbert Morrison, deputy to Prime Minister Atlee, speaking in Toronto recently, said that in the future, Britain's demand for Canadian wheat will remain large, but "United Kingdom cannot maintain its large pre-war and wartime purchases of Canada's food-stuffs unless world trade flourishes. We shall need food from such great exporting lands as Canada, and at the same time we must earn the means of paying for it."

Duncan I. Kerfoot, Cochrane, died on January 13. The 60-year-old Alberta-born rancher was a member of the Old Timers, Western Stock Growers, honorary member of the Canadian Legion, and the active head of the Grand Valley Stock Association.

The Prices Board has announced that ceiling prices of certain makes of passenger automobiles have been established at 1941 levels with "minor adjustments to cover certain improvements incorporated in the 1946 models". The statement said increases in the case of lower-priced cars averaged \$15 to \$25.

Dr. W. H. Swift, chief superintendent of schools, has been named deputy minister of education for Alberta, succeeding Dr. G. F. McNally, who will retire from the post early in April.

T. George Wood, Raymond, district manager, has been promoted to general manager and Frank R. Taylor, Raymond, agricultural superintendent, has been named assistant general manager of the sugar beet processing plant at Raymond, it has been announced by Canadian Sugar Factories.

Watson Thomson has resigned as director-general of adult education for the Saskatchewan government "because of divergence of views between himself and the provincial government over the means and methods that should be adapted to an adult education policy in Saskatchewan," said education minister Woodrow Lloyd.

Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, says there is a strong possibility that the sugar shortage will continue through 1946 and into the spring of 1947.

Felix Guoin, a Socialist, was selected by France's three major parties to head a new French government, following the resignation of General De Gaulle.

The United Nations security council has ordered formation of a global "peace army".

Castle Mountain, a 9,400-ft peak in the Rockies, has been renamed Mt. Eisenhower in honor of the leader of the Allied forces in Europe.

Another respected figure who passed away in January was Andrew Christian Rafn, 77, a pioneer farmer of Bon Accord, Alta., one of the founders of the United Farmers of Alberta and of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool. He was a director of the U.F.A. for several years and president of the N.A.D.P. for a long period. Mr. Rafn is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son.

The 16th Jersey sire to qualify as a superior sire in Canada is Baronston Sporting Favorite 83165, owned by R. G. May, Calgary. This is the fourth superior son of Brampton Sporting Standard 64932, a bull that has won many championships and was shipped to Australia several years ago.

VETERINARY DISTRICTS

Two veterinary service districts have been formed, at North Battleford and Elfros, Sask., under the veterinary Services Act passed at the last session of the provincial legislature which provided that four rural municipalities or less may form a veterinary service district and the provincial department of agriculture and the district concerned contribute towards the maintenance of the veterinarian. Other such districts are under organization at Govan, Ogema, Weyburn, Girvin and Kerrobert.

Advanced Registry Useful Guide In Swine Production

IT appears that the value of Advanced Registry swine for breeding stock is somewhat overlooked by commercial breeders. The average prices paid for A.R. sows and boars at the 1945 fall sales were only slightly higher than for ordinary purebred stock.

Yet, Advanced Swine Registry is even more useful than Record of Performance, without which dairy and egg production probably would not have attained its high level. In addition to recording production (i.e., number of healthy pigs in the litters) A.R. analyzes the economy of production and the quality of the bacon carcass—two factors essential to the prosperity of the swine industry.

The Canadian system of Advanced Registry for purebred swine, begun in 1928, is operated by the Dominion department of agriculture. Each sow and litter entered is inspected and tattooed. Four average pigs of the litter are slaughtered and scored when they reach market weights. Four important utility factors are recorded which enable the breeder to eliminate strains of expensive boarders from his herd: (1) Production: minimum to qualify, 40 points (five for each healthy pig weaned); (2) Maturity Index: based on the average age at which the four slaughtered pigs reach market weight, the minimum requirement of 100 points being allotted for an average gain of one pound a day; (3) Carcass Test: minimum 75 (100 points being available for a "perfect" bacon carcass); (4) Economy of gain. Although not a qualifying factor, figures on feed consumption of the four pigs form a part of the sow's record, enabling a breeder to select a strain that produces a pound of bacon on $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of feed, for example, instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$. A sow must farrow at least one qualifying litter, and a boar must sire at least three, in order to attain Advanced Registry.

Thus, A.R. records provide a yardstick by which a breeder may select strains for large, healthy litters, economical gains and superior carcasses. It is also a means of eliminating defective individuals such as ruptured pigs, hermaphrodites and ridglings; as litters with such pigs are disqualified.

THAT Advanced Registry swine are definitely superior to the average is indicated by the fact that at the Alberta feeding station in 1944, 303 inspection reports were issued but only 33.6 per cent of the entries finally arrived at the station, which indicates that a great number fall down in the post-preliminary stages. In the final

analysis, 87 litters completed a normal test, of which 44.8 per cent qualified and 55.2 per cent failed.

Only 33 private breeders in Alberta and British Columbia entered litters, but as one of them said, the extra trouble and expense were well repaid by the satisfaction of knowing what his swine were doing.

It is well known that the breeding value of an animal can not always be judged by its appearance. Some leading breeders have started their herds with some animals outstanding in appearance and some only average, only to find that after a few years of selection the animals on their farms are all descended, not from the outstanding but from the seemingly inferior foundation stock. The only dependable way of measuring the ability to transmit the desired characteristics is by a system similar to Advanced Swine Registry, which measures the performance of the progeny at the trough and killing-plant instead of in the show-ring. Indeed, it is likely that sheep and beef-cattle breeders eventually will adopt a similar system of testing their animals.

THIS definitely is not to say that the show-ring is valueless: it seems the ideal would be to select first for good A.R. performance of the strain and next for outstanding show appearance of the individual animal.

Denmark has had an Advanced Swine Registry since 1907, and if we are to compete successfully with her on the important British bacon market it is likely Canadians will have to make greater use of their own A.R. system.

To enter pigs for Advanced Registry an individual must have at least three sows and a boar, all registered; or a group of not more than five breeders owning at least five but not more than 15 sows and a boar, all registered, may form an Advanced Registry Club.

Further information on buying or raising Advanced Registry swine may be obtained from:

Alberta and British Columbia—N. Curtis, 407 Blowey-Henry Bldg., Edmonton.

Saskatchewan — J. H. Coles, P.O. Bldg., Regina.

Manitoba—John Norquay, Dominion Public Bldg., Winnipeg.

• • •

The typical farmer in Great Britain owns between 50 and 70 acres of land, which, with a dozen or so cows, provides his main source of income. Before the war this income was some \$13 or \$14 a week, but he is anticipating a somewhat higher return in the post-war years.

Purebred Swine Superior To Crossbreds

RELATIVE merits of market pigs bred from purebred stock compared with those from a cross of two pure breeds recently were discussed briefly by Dr. R. D. Sinclair, dean of agriculture at the University of Alberta. The results of experiments conducted in Alberta showed some varying results, he said, but on the average the purebred pigs, when bred from properly selected stock, were superior to crossbred pigs in feeding economy and rate of gain. The best results were obtained by developing two inbred lines within the same breed and then crossing two pure strains of the one breed.

Contrary to a belief held by many people, the bulk of pigs marketed in Denmark are purebred, although a small percentage of a Landrace-Yorkshire cross are also marketed.

A question was asked Dean Sinclair regarding the merits of the Yorkshire breeding stock recently imported to Alberta from Ontario. A few districts were unfortunate, he answered, in obtaining pigs which bred short, round ribbed animals which over-finished; but many of the carloads of pigs were of excellent quality and on the whole it appeared that the Ontario pigs were as good as our own.



MIRRORS RESILVERED

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY



MODERNIZE THE FARM HOME

• We make Farm Improvement Loans at 5 per cent per annum for a variety of purposes, including not only the purchase of implements and equipment, but also additions and repairs to buildings, painting and interior decoration of farm dwellings, and the installation of heating and plumbing systems.

These loans may also be obtained for the purchase of household and dairy appliances of particular interest to the farm housewife, such as:

Washing machines
Water heaters
Stoves

Refrigerators
Cream separators
Churns

ASK OUR MANAGER

at your nearest branch about terms of repayment and other details.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

IF RUPTURED TRY THIS OUT

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Appliance Co. Ltd., Dept. 19-W, 5 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

NEW MIRRORS, Made to Order Any Size or Shape

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

FISTULA FACTS

FREE BOOK—Explains Dangers



Do you suffer pain, torture and broken health of neglected Piles, Fistula or related rectal and colon ailments? Write today for 122-page FREE BOOK. Learn facts. The McCleary Clinic, C276 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

More Than a Laxative Is Often Needed



When you feel out of sorts, nervous and suffer from headaches, gas, coating, indigestion and lack of appetite, which may all be due to functional constipation — get Fahrney's Alpenkräuter—the time-proved laxative tonic medicine. Contains 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Caution: Use only as directed. Gently and smoothly Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that feeling of warmth. Be wise — comfort your stomach while relieving constipation. Get Alpenkräuter today.

If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive —

EXTRA 60c Value— Trial Bottles of

FORNIS HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—antiseptic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains. FORNIS MAGOLO — alkaline—relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me postage paid regular 11 oz. \$1.00 bottle of Alpenkräuter and—extra 60¢ value—trial bottle each of Heil-Oel and Magolo.

C.O.D. (charges added).

Name.....

Address.....

Postoffice.....

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.

Dept. C364-29J

2561 Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.

256 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

Best Grain Varieties for Alberta's 1946 Crops

GRAIN varieties recommended for growing in Alberta in 1946 indicate few changes from 1945. Recommendations as to wheat remain unchanged. Ajax has been added to the varieties of oats recommended for zones 2, 3 and 4. Ajax is earlier than Banner, Eagle or Legacy, but lower yielding under Alberta conditions. Otherwise, it is a good oat. Where oat rust is bad, Ajax is superior because it is resistant. Recommendations as to flax are the same as last year.

Following is a summary of recommendations with respect to each soil zone within the province as agreed on by the varietal zonation committee, representing seed growers' associations, the department of agriculture and the University of Alberta. Varieties are listed in alphabetical order. The zones, indicated on the accompanying map, are: Zone 1, the brown soil zone; Zone 2, the dark brown and shallow black soil zone; Zone 3, the black and gray-black soil zone, and Zone 4, the gray wooded soil zone.

SPRING WHEAT—

Zone 1—Canus, Marquis, Thatcher, Zone 2—Canus, Marquis, Thatcher, Red Bobs.

Zones 3 and 4—Red Bobs, Thatcher.

WINTER WHEAT—

Karkov in all areas where winter wheat is grown.

OATS—

Zone 1—Eagle, Victory.

Zones 2 and 3—Ajax, Eagle, Legacy, Victory.

Zone 4—Ajax, Banner, Legacy.

FLAX—

Zone 1—Bison, Royal.

Zone 2—Bison, Redwing, Royal.

Zones 3 and 4—Redwing.

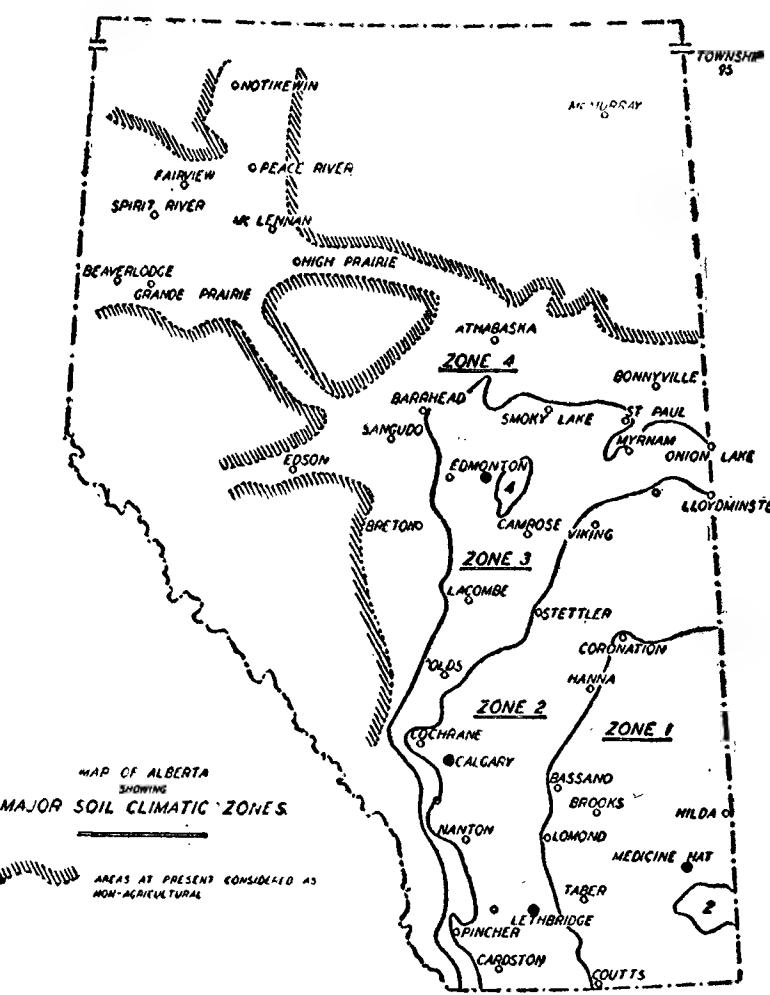
Selection of the most suitable varieties of barley is dealt with in a separate article appearing on Page 11. The new variety, Titan, which is smooth-awned strong strawed and resistant to loose smut, is believed to have a place in black or brown soil areas.

Fuel Storage Tank Convenience on Farm

FUEL storage tanks, of 500 to 1,000 gallons capacity, are being used by more farmers every year. J. K. Sutherland, Hanna, Alta., says it brings about greater convenience and a great saving of time and labor, in refueling his tractor. An added advantage is that a large supply of fuel can be stored before the busy season. Mr. Sutherland strongly advises farmers to spend money on such a tank rather than on barrels. He prefers the overhead tank himself. His is a diesel tractor, so there is no excessive evaporation of fuel when the tank is exposed, as there might be in the case of gasoline.

His own 500-gallon unit complete with pump, platform and other fixtures, cost \$90 three years ago: the total cost may be a few dollars greater now, and for the 1,000-gallon tank it would be about \$50 more. The cost would be approximately the same whether an overhead or buried tank is used. Mr. Sutherland stresses the importance of adjusting the overhead tank so the last drop of fuel can be drained out, and of providing an air-inlet valve screened against insects and dust and which may be bent downwards so rain and snow cannot enter. Details of construction may be obtained from dealers.

Alberta Jersey Breeders' Association re-elected R. G. May, Calgary, as president. J. A. E. Brown, Balzac, was elected Vice-President. Directors are Charles Dixon, St. Albert Trail; Fred Yeabsley, Calgary; Thomas Baines, Red Deer; C. D. Enman, Wetaskiwin; Percy Aitken, Millet.



Must Preserve Watersheds And Develop More Irrigation

THE closely-linked subjects of forest wan and a mighty water power and conservation and irrigation for potential navigation scheme."

Western Canada drew warm support. The reclamation of three million acres from two authorities from Eastern acres was bound to cost money—he Canada at the end of January; Robson advocated a 10-year spending program Black, president and general manager of \$10 millions a year—but the cost of the Canadian Forestry Association, would be nothing compared to losses who in an address at Calgary stressed through drouth, which last year alone the importance of forest conservation; amounted to \$186 millions in the and John R. MacNicol, Progressive-prairie provinces. Imagination and Conservative M.P. for Toronto-Davenport, who on a self-financed speaking tour of the country is urging public based on widespread irrigation and support for an extensive scheme of irrigation on the prairies.

"The east slope watershed of the Rockies is the most important single strip of forest treasure in the whole Dominion," declared Mr. Black, . . . "it governs the flow of virtually every river that waters the western plains. It guards the West's richest possessions—her irrigation, her hydro-electric powers, the water levels of the ranchers' wells, and the stability of the three prairie provinces."

He pleaded for Dominion-Provincial action, with the co-operation of every citizen, to stop the present terrible depletion of our forests through fire damage. The Alberta division of the Canadian Forestry Association, of which R. D. Purdy of Calgary is chairman, is a nucleus to which people interested in conservation might rally, . . . "We can take action now, or we can shuffle along as we are doing and, when our rivers dry up and our rainfall ceases, we can send for a Rainmaker Hatfield," concluded Mr. Black.

Mr. MacNicol stated, "I will move at the next session of parliament that a Saskatchewan River Valley Authority similar to the famous Tennessee Valley Authority be set up to direct the development of irrigation of three million acres in Alberta and Saskatchewan."

TAKES OTTAWA POST

Dr. K. W. Neatby has been appointed director of the science service of the Dominion department of agriculture at Ottawa, succeeding Dr. J. M. Swaine who has retired on superannuation after 34 years' service with the department. Dr. Neatby, 45, has been director of the Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, since 1940. From 1929 to 1935, he was an official of the Dominion department of agriculture at the Dominion rust research laboratory, Winnipeg, and from 1935 to 1940, he was professor of field crops at the University of Alberta.

George Rodanz, a Toronto business man who owns a 120-acre farm at Stouffville, Ontario, bought a two-year-old Hereford bull in Oklahoma for \$52,000, the world record price for a bull of any beef breed.

Those intending to import package bees this coming spring should place their orders at once in order to avoid non-deliveries when the active season opens.

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

IT IS NO DISGRACE...

By K. GRAYSON

THE Griswold family, with the exception of Old Bill, had gathered in the library of the stately Griswold mansion, to discuss ways and means.

Old Bill Griswold, for forty years Ashland's leading citizen, and for the same number of years president of the successful and heretofore flourishing Ashland Rug Mills, was on the verge of bankruptcy.

"It's a pity," Rilla, daughter of the house, 19, blonde, dazzlingly beautiful, belle of Ashland's younger set, was saying. "It's a pity father couldn't have told us this was going to happen. Warned us of it. It's—it's all so much of a shock."

Allen, two years his sister's senior, handsome as she was beautiful, gestured disgustingly.

"He didn't tell us," he explained, "for the same reason he never told us about any of his business troubles. He probably thought he could pull out of this hole as he's pulled out of others. Dad's a brick, and always has been. We oughtn't to crab now."

"I'm not crabbing, silly. I'm merely saying he should have warned us, so we could do something about it."

"Do something? That's a laugh! What can we do?" Allen swung one leg over the arm of his chair and scowled.

"There's a lot we can do, Allen." This from Stanley, 23, a product of the university's 1941 graduating class. "We can get jobs. We can sell our cars. We can move into a smaller house, sell this one, and take care of Dad. He's always taken care of us, given us everything we could ever want. Now it's our turn to take care of him."

At this point Old Bill's wife, mother of the children, sweet and gentle to look upon, entered the conversation. "It isn't so much the money," she said. "We could get along somehow. It's the disgrace. Whatever will people think?"

"Think!" Allen bounded to his feet. "What do we care what they think? Anyway, they couldn't think a thing. Why, there's hardly a man or woman in this town that Dad hasn't helped one way or another. He hasn't an enemy in the world. Everyone around here thinks he's about the finest man alive. That's why he's broke now—because he's spent all his money helping folks who were down and out."

Stanley smiled gently at this and looked at his brother reprovingly. "It's wrong." Allen strode over to the fireplace and leaned against the mantel. "You've been away at college and you don't know how Dad has been helping folks. Personally I have more faith in humanity than to think they'd turn against him now. They may not be able to help him financially, but they won't condemn him for going under. It isn't as if he wasted the money."

Stanley shrugged and lapsed into silence. And after a while Mrs. Griswold got up and went out. The children watched her go sadly. They talked to him much the same as she pitied their mother and Old Bill, too, would have talked to Allen or Stanley. They had lived their lives. There or Rilla when they were children;

wasn't much to look forward to. Nothing much but failure and disgrace. It was a burden hard to bear.

Mrs. Griswold went to her room. She wanted to be alone. It wasn't easy to be brave, to look at the thing as the children looked at it.

Sitting at her dressing table she smiled a little wistfully, thinking of Allen. Poor Allen. He had always been something of an idealist. It was a pity his illusions had to be so rudely shattered; a pity he didn't understand people better. Even Stanley, stating those bitter truths, had failed to shake his faith.

Mrs. Griswold caught herself wishing that Allen could have been right, that people were like that; unforgetful and appreciative. But they weren't. Otherwise, they'd all be like Old Bill Griswold. And there was only one Bill Griswold.

It was three o'clock and Bill would be home any minute. She must be brave, for Bill's spirits would be low. This afternoon he was to sign the papers that would reveal to the world that they were failures.

She shuddered involuntarily at the thought. Even now Bill must be facing Benjamin Cheney, Ken Morse and Nat Murray. Friends of long standing. Men who had loaned him money, knowing that Old Bill's word was better than his bond, that their investments with him would be safe. Poor Bill. A man had to have nerve and courage to go through an ordeal like that. A man had to have it to face the future, too. For those three men would despise him hereafter. They'd look at him with accusing glances and talk about him behind his back.

No, it wasn't the money. It was the disgrace that was hard to bear, the future that would break their spirits. The wound to their pride. You couldn't blame these men. Their attitude was something inevitable, some money and is generous with it. It's thing that must be faced and conquered.

The front door opened and closed and a man's voice loomed out a greeting to the children below stairs. Mrs. Griswold almost winced. That was Old Bill come home. Bluff and hale as ever, almost jovial.

She looked into the mirror for a final inspection then stood up, smiling. Old Bill was standing in the doorway behind her.

"Hello, mother," he said, and came toward her and placed an arm about her shoulder. "Well, it's over. I've just come from the shop—"

"I know, Bill. I know." She was pitted their mother and Old Bill, too, would have talked to Allen or Stanley. They had lived their lives. There or Rilla when they were children;

looking up at him, patting his shoulder.

"Mother, you've been fine about all this, you and the children. A man they are as human as we do. I could ask for much more in his wife and children."

"Why shouldn't we try and understand and help? Haven't you always given us everything, always been with us? It would be pretty small of us to turn against you now."

Old Bill laughed and held her closer. "You sound like Allen—" He paused. "But, here, I must tell you what happened. They—Ben and Ken and Nat—they've taken over the business, and I'm to run it as always. They've appointed me general manager. No one will know but what the place never changed hands."

"Bill! I don't understand!"

Old Bill laughed. "Well, they talked it over and decided they couldn't petition me into bankruptcy. You know it takes three men to do it—and well, those three old coots didn't want to go on record as the petitioners of Bill Griswold into a state of bankruptcy. Sentimental old fools. They hemmed and hawed around and talked a lot about how I'd helped them at one time or another as well as a lot of other folks, and finally Ken Morse summoned up the nerve to flatly refuse to sign the petition. After that Ben and Nat did likewise, grinning like a couple of school kids. Sort of ashamed of their own weakness, you know. Then pretty soon Ben declared he hated to see the business go to pot anyway and suggested that he and Nat and Ken take it over and give me a job, if I'd like to work for them."

Old Bill's voice was bluff and hale as always. But he was holding his wife in his arms, looking over her shoulder. She couldn't see his face. And suddenly she didn't want to. It might prove embarrassing. And so she stood there, holding him, patting his shoulder, appearing not to notice that the huge frame was trembling slightly.

It would be over in a minute and Old Bill would be himself again and everything would be all right. Then Mrs. Griswold was going to leave him alone with his thoughts; she was going downstairs and find Allen and say to him, "Allen, you were right. It hadn't

occurred to me that folks must feel the same toward your father as we do. I

A finger snipped from an old kid glove makes an excellent protector to slip over a forefinger when paring fruits and vegetables.

To make your steel wool go farther stretch it very thin, cut into 2½-inch squares. Easy to rinse and dry.

A discarded toothbrush makes a good comb-cleaner.



If your pastures produced rich, juicy June grass all the year round you'd have a continuous supply of golden yellow June butter.

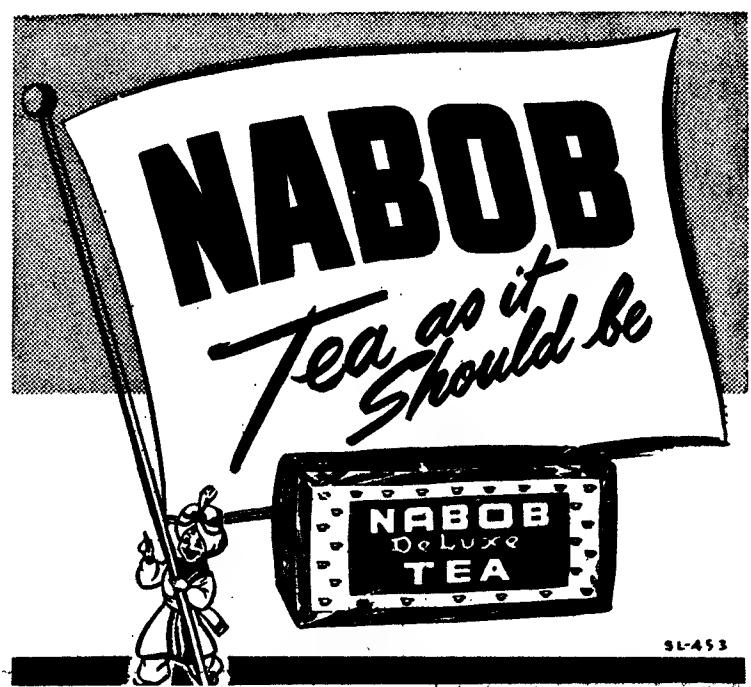
A small amount of "DANDELION" BUTTER COLOR will give your butter that golden June yellow that customers look for.

If you want to sell your butter at the top of the market send for our booklet "Butter Making on the Farm". It will give you plenty of useful information and it costs you nothing. So write now, to Dept. 18

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory
833 King Street West, Toronto

DANDELION
BRAND
BUTTER COLOR

MADE IN CANADA • MEETS ALL PURE FOOD LAWS



SL-453

Hair OFF Face

Lips... Arms... Legs

Now Happy! I had ugly superfluous hair... was unloved... discouraged. Tried many things... even razors. Nothing was satisfactory. Then I developed a simple, painless, inexpensive method. It has helped thousands win beauty, love, happiness. My FREE book, "How to Overcome Superfluous Hair Problem" explains method. Mailed in plain envelope. ALSO TRIAL OFFER. Write **Mme. Annette Lanzette, 83-35 Church Street, Dept. C-18 Toronto, Ontario.**

GLASS for Automobiles, All Models
Prompt Shipment
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

This higher type of Intimate Feminine Hygiene

Lifts 'VEIL OF IGNORANCE'
From Intimate Problem!



Greaseless Suppository Gives Hours of Continuous Medication

Here's why this higher standard of intimate feminine cleanliness is so widely used in Canada among highly intelligent and exacting women:

1. Zonitors are a greaseless, stainless snow-white vaginal suppository—so easily inserted, daintier and more convenient to use.
2. So powerfully germicidal yet safe to delicate tissues.
3. When inserted—Zonitors immediately begin to release their powerful germicidal properties and continue to do so for hours. Yet are non-irritating, non-poisonous, non-smarting.
4. Zonitors actually destroy odor.
5. They immediately kill every germ they touch and keep them from multiplying.
6. Never leave any sticky, greasy residue. Easily removed with plain water douche. All drug-stores. Follow easy directions.



FREE: Mail this coupon for FREE book—let sent in plain wrapper. Reveals frank intimate facts. Zonitors, Dept. FR-26 Ste. Thérèse, Que.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

The Maple, The Spring and The Brook

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

THE beautiful maple tree stood beside the bubbling brook. Beneath the shade of its branches a spring of clear water refreshed many a weary traveler, sending a little streamlet down to join the bubbling brook. Children coming home from school stopped for a drink from the spring, and, hanging their dinner pails from a branch of the maple, lay down 'neath its shade to rest and talk over the day's experiences. On hot afternoons they came to bathe in the brook and to wash off some of the grime and heat of the day.

Sometimes too, when off on a hike, boys gathered there to open their lunch boxes and dispose of the contents, refreshed by the cooling water from the spring.

Horses and cattle, tortured by the flies and overcome with the heat of the sun, waded deep in the water of the brook, then browsed for awhile 'neath the shade of the maple.

The maple seeds fell and were carried hither and thither by the wind, some to wither and die, others to start new maple trees.

When Jack Frost paid his autumn visit and the beautiful green leaves turned to russet and gold, girls came to gather the leaves. Later, they were pressed, varnished and sent to friends far away to remind them of the home land.

After the tree had been made bare and desolate, the bleak winds cried and moaned through its branches. Then Jack Frost came along and coated the branches a glistening white. Later, the snow hung on them and drifted up over the roots, keeping them warm and cosy for the winter months. Sometimes a brave little chickadee hopped over its snowy branches, shaking the fleecy snowflakes through the frosty air. At times, the snow turned to sleet, and then Jack Frost hung glistening icicles from the branches. The happy brook was silent, for Jack Frost had touched it with his icy fingers.

The Dishpan Philosopher

This month is short, but I, for one, don't yearn to see it past and done. It seems the older that I get the more time's passing I regret. And be it winter, be it spring, from every hour I try to wring the utmost I can make it give to make me glad of life to live. Now February, some folks swear, is dull and drab, but I declare to charm it has as good a claim as any month you care to name. It sees the daylight grow in length, the while the noonday sun gains strength, and Spring, it seems, is very near whenever February's here.

Whatever, though, we say or do the days and seasons march on through. But those who take this month amiss may find a crumb of cheer in this—it's really comfort of a sort!—that, as I said, it's very short.

Then, spring came with its warm breezes the sun shone and the snow melted. Children gathered May-flowers and paused 'neath the maple to crown their May Queen. Soon the maple was covered with little green buds, which later turned to soft green leaves. The brook, glad to be freed of its covering of ice and snow, went bubbling along, and small boys sat 'neath the shade of the maple to fish for trout or sail their boats in the clear water of the brook.

Birds built nests in the branches among the green foliage. The mother bird hatched her brood, lulled by the wind and the song of the leaves. Later, the little birds hopped out on the branches, tried their legs and stretched their wings until they too were able to fly away from the maple.

Year in and year out, the maple, the spring and the brook, together served a purpose. They helped to bring cheer and comfort and happy thoughts to the birds of the air, the beasts of the field and to all with whom they came in contact.

Tantrums... A Cause And a Cure

PREVENTION is better than cure for children's tantrums. It's better to remove the causes before tempers and tantrums become a habit and a hindrance both to children and grown-ups.

Hunger and fatigue should be considered first, since a child who is tired or hungry may be upset easily. Parents should establish regular times for meals, for naps, and for bedtime to make sure the child is well-fed and well-rested. Children may have a tantrum over clothing that is too tight, or clothing that hampers them in their play. Dress them in clothes that are simple, easy to manage, and that allow plenty of free movement.

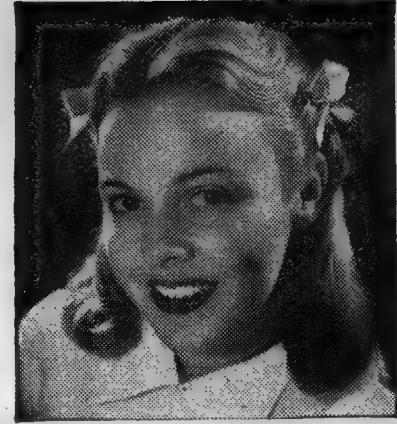
Some children find that they can have what they want by screaming, or holding their breath, or refusing to eat. It may be easier for the parents to give in to the child's wishes; but if the parents show indifference and calm resistance to unreasonable requests, the child will soon learn that tantrums net him nothing. Be consistent in treating these temper outbursts. Do not discipline today what you neglected yesterday.

Tantrums are often a way of gaining attention. If the child remains unnoticed except when he is having a tantrum, he will use this to win attention, and unfavorable notice may seem better to him than none. The best way to deal with this is to show the child how to win attention and approval in an acceptable way. Take time to praise him when he has done a good job of building blocks or putting away his toys.

To enlist the child's co-operation in controlling temper, first of all set a good example of self-control. Children often imitate their parents' behavior.



SEE PAGES 20 and 21.



Smart Girls Always Carry Paradol in their Handbags

They know that Paradol will relieve them quickly of headaches, and other discomforts, as well as help to check colds.

One girl writes,—"Until I used Paradol every month I suffered almost unbearable pains. It is the most quickly effective relief I have ever used and there is no disagreeable after effect."

**Dr. Chase's
PARADOL
For Quick Relief of Pain**

Free
WRIST WATCH, FREE
For the sale of a few bottles of perfume
8 to 25 cts. only. Sale outlet
supplied free.
Send No Money
EXTRA PREMIUM FOR PROMPTNESS
NATIONAL PREMIUM CO. this
1227 DORCHESTER ST. EAST - MONTREAL Ad

**15¢
VARIETIES OF
HOUSE PLANTS
15¢**

Our mixture of House Plant Seeds comprises 15 or more varieties and has been specially prepared to give a range of widely contrasting types, all easily grown in the house. We cannot give a list of varieties or undertake to include any particular sort as the list changes from time to time. A real money-saver for anyone wanting lovely House Plants. Plant now. —
(Pkt 15c) (2 Pkts 25c) postpaid.

FREE—OUR BIG 1946 SEED AND
NURSERY BOOK—Leads Again now
DOMINION SEED HOUSE - GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Keep Your Victory Bonds!

**WOMEN
GIRLS!**
Thousands Report
Grand Relief With
**ORANGE LILY
SUPPOSITORIES**

Used for 45 years. Safe, antiseptic and cleansing. A local application to relieve inflammation and congestion.

Send 10c for 10 days' trial and descriptive literature.

MRS. LYDIA W. LADD
Box 191, Windsor, Ont., Dept. 4B

"Dressing Up"

By GRACE ARCHIBOLD

IT was not until my lot was cast for a time in a very lonely part of the world, with four young children to keep happy and amused, that I realized what a help clothes can be.

When we ourselves are feeling tired, it is wonderful what a change of raiment will do for us. It is much the same with children. Without giving undue prominence to this fact—training them to be little peacocks—I have found changing their clothes or "dressing up" the greatest help both in keeping the peace and in the formation of character.

I taught them from the first to take great care with regard to bodily cleanliness, so that it became a habit; and next, the duty of making the best possible appearance by looking tidy and attractive—when coming to table, for instance, after romping outside in their sand pile or playing in the snow.

I pointed out to them the cleansing of Nature's face by means of the rain and the sad results when there is a shortage of rain; also, the beautiful and suitable dresses worn by the flowers and the trees and the keen pleasure we derive from them, suggesting that they, too, try to look their best for the sake of others.

It was very hard for them not to have the companionship of other children. In a sense this deficiency was partly supplied by "dressing up" and playing games in which they were other persons for the time. Little children love to pretend—to act a part—and looking back, I can see how the time given to this form of amusement helped mine to prepare for the great drama of life.

4-Piece Outfit



Complete outfit for your cherub! She can dress herself in self-help button-front frock of Pattern 4719. Sunsuit, slip, panties included.

Pattern 4719 is available in sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 2, frock, takes 1 1/2 yards 35-inch, 5/8-yard contrast fabric.

Send TWENTY CENTS (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Send your order to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Pattern Department, Calgary, Alberta.

Fortunately, I was able to manage hostess, was found to be most refreshing an airy playroom for them, and in a light homemade box I put, from time to time, all sorts of garments and odds and ends that would come in useful when they were "dressing up". This was a never-ending source of joy.

Good city friends, interested in this box, sent me parcels of clothing occasionally. The arrival of a parcel was always the signal for a happy half-hour and in itself the means of character forming. It taught the children unselfishness in allotting the contents. Incidentally, the opening of the parcel was a prize awarded for tidiness. Even very small children can be trained in some such way. The joy of opening the next parcel proved a great incentive.

During the periods I devoted entirely to my children, I usually either read to them or told them a simple story, with dramatic possibilities. It was always a story of an uplifting nature, and entirely free from horror in any shape or form.

The next step was to dramatize the story. Perhaps we kept the performance of it for a stormy day. After the reading we decided on the various parts to be taken and the children would talk about it and try to remember all the important situations and plan the "dressing up". When there were humorous touches, so much the better; we enjoyed the tonic of a hearty laugh.

Often a simple tea party, with a change of suit and frock for host and the steam.

We were too far from neighbors to make it possible for birthday parties with guests, so in winter when the children's father could be present we often arranged on our program of games a special play with a little address of congratulation for the birthday child, who was kept in happy ignorance of the speech and costume until the event came off.

Clothes play a more important part in child life than we are apt to imagine, and the "dressing up" games may be a potent means of teaching vital principles. I'm sure they helped my children to learn lessons in tolerance, truth, kindness and a love of the really beautiful things of life.

• • •

RATHER than throw away old corks, save them for cleaning purposes. For example, a cork dipped in kerosene or gasoline will take spots off linoleum or windows when other methods may fail. And a cork rubbed in soap or dipped in cleansing powder will do a good job of cleaning kitchen knives. You also can dip a cork in paraffin and use it to clean the tiles of a fireplace hearth.

• • •

Always add flavoring extracts to a mixture when cold. Otherwise, if you add flavor when mixture is hot, much of the flavoring goodness goes off with the steam.

Aunt Sal Suggests:

No matter what your task may be, about your home today, there is bound to be a handy hint, to help you in some way.

To assure your broom of giving a better sweeping job, soak it occasionally in salt water.

Salt water does a quicker job in removing blood stains than fresh water does.

But fresh water comes in ahead for one task and that is for boiling meat; salt causes meat to toughen so do not add it until ready to serve.

This is true also when roasting or frying meat, do not salt it until it is cooked. Sometimes even old cooks forget that salt draws out the juices from the meat and so cause it to toughen.

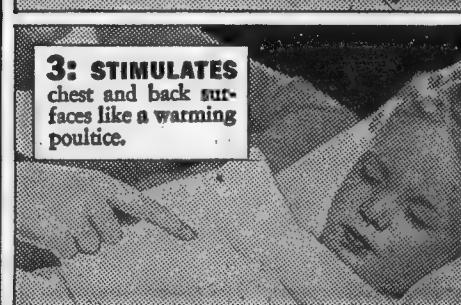
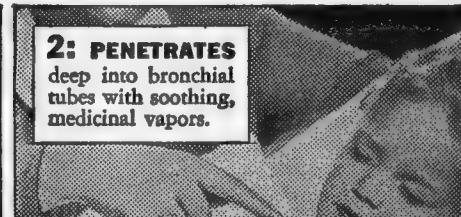
A trick for the dish washer to remember is to rinse milk receptacles in cold water before immersing in hot.

When cleaning silver remember an up and down stroke should be used. It is better than crosswise and as for a circular motion that is out definitely.

When peeling onions, place a partially burned match between your teeth — charcoal end out — to prevent your eyes from watering. A crust of bread will also do the trick.

Mothers!

Be Modern when you relieve miseries of Bronchitis Colds



Works While Your Child Sleeps... Promptly Helps Relieve Coughing Spasms, Muscular Soreness or Tightness, Congestion and Irritation in the Bronchial Tubes

Used by most modern mothers—Vicks VapoRub is the time-tested home remedy for relieving miseries of children's colds.

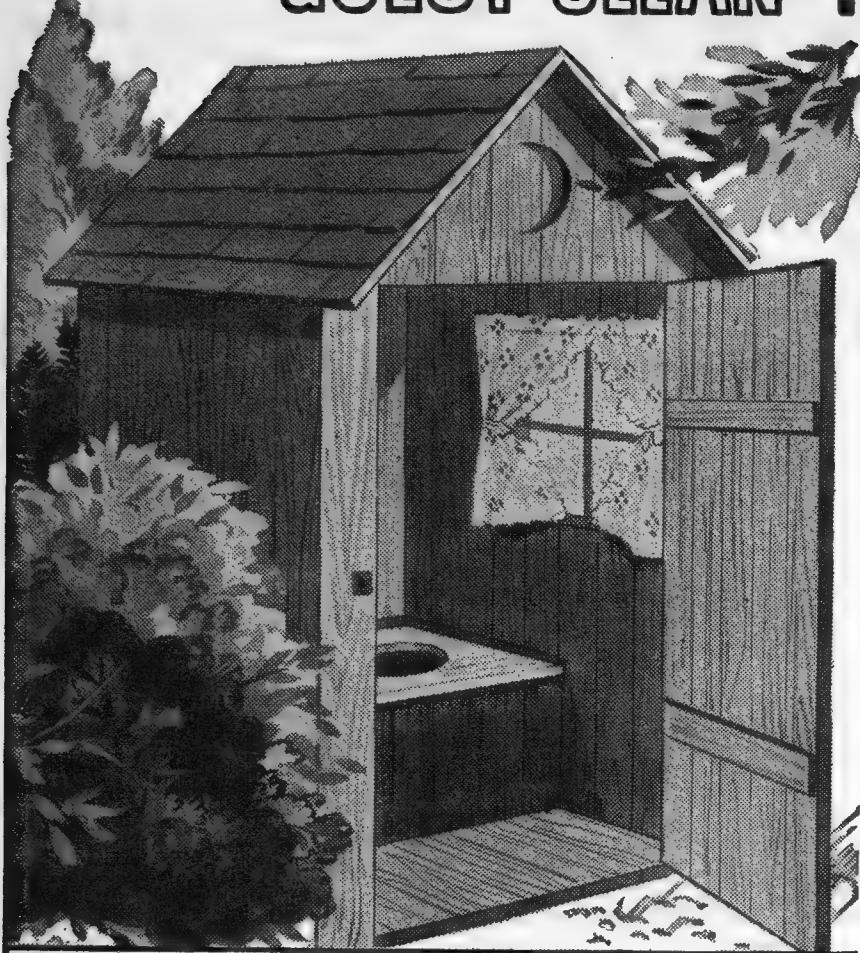
And here's the reason... The very moment you rub soothing, vaporizing VapoRub on the throat, chest and back at bedtime, its penetrating-stimulating action (explained above) starts right in to work—and keeps on working

for hours—to bring grand relief. It invites restful sleep. And often by morning most of the misery of the cold is gone.

Now, mother, when your child catches a cold, do what so many millions of experienced mothers do—call on dependable Vicks VapoRub for help.

VICKS
VAPORUB

KEEP YOUR OUTHOUSE "GUEST-CLEAN"!



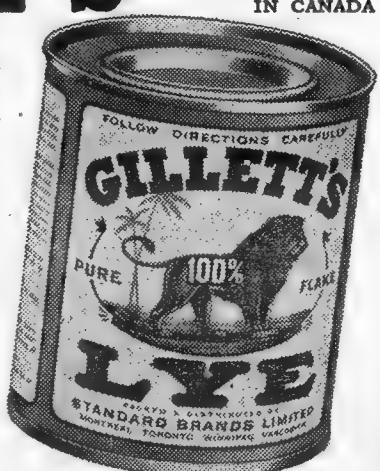
GILLETT'S

COMPLETELY DESTROYS
CONTENTS...NO MESS...
NO ODOR

SPI-C-AND-SPAN and clean-smelling—"ready-for-company"—that's the way your outhouse will always be if you use Gillett's Lye. Just shake in half a tin—full-strength—once a week! Contents completely disappear. Odor, too.

Your husband will want to keep a tin handy in the barn—Gillett's Lye is such a grand sterilizer and deodorizer. Used in solution*, it makes a really effective spray and general cleanser.

And in the kitchen, you'll never be without Gillett's Lye when you see how it clears stopped-up drains, cuts through stubborn



grease and grime. Turns out fine household soap, too—at less than 1¢ a bar. Get a couple of tins right away. It's a downright work and money saver!

*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The churning, cleansing action of the lye itself heats the water.

HERE'S A VALUABLE **FREE** BOOKLET

Contains practical tips on how to keep drains clear, make soap, make outhouse cleaning simple and thorough with Gillett's Lye. How to keep farm buildings, dairy equipment clean and sanitary. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. & Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your **FREE** copy!

Spiral Scarf, Socks and Mittens for Men

SCARF: MATERIALS—4-ply wool, 6 balls.

KNITTING NEEDLES: 1 No. 4 (Standard) 16-inch circular.

GAUGE: 7 sts—1 inch. 10 rows—1 inch.

Pattern: Round 1: K 4, p 4. Round 2: Same as round 1. Round 3: P 1 * k 4, p 4 * repeat between stars across row, ending p 3. Round 4: Same as round 3. Round 5: P 2 * k 4, p 4 * repeat between stars across row, ending p 2. Round 6: Same as round 5. Round 7: P 3 * k 4, p 4 * repeat between stars across row, ending p 1. Round 8: Same as round 7. Round 9: P 4, k 4. Round 10: Same as round 9. Round 11: K 1 * p 4, k 4 * repeat between stars across row, ending k 3. Round 12: Same as round 11. Round 13: K 2 * p 4, k 4 * repeat between stars across row, ending k 2. Round 14: Same as round 13. Round 15: K 3 * p 4, k 4 * repeat between stars across row, ending k 1. Round 16: Same as round 15. Cast on 112 sts. Join. Place a marker at end of first round, move marker along with each round. Follow the 16 pattern rows for 42 inches. Bind off in pattern of k and p. It is necessary to sew ends together. Close each end of scarf by knotting strands of yarn fringe through both thicknesses. Cut 120 strands of yarn 6 inches long for fringe. Use 2 strands for each knot. 30 across each end of scarf.

SOCKS: MATERIALS—4-ply wool, 3 balls.

KNITTING NEEDLES: 1 set No. 10 Double Pointed (Standard).

GAUGE: 6 sts.—1 inch. 10 rows—1 inch.

Cast on 56 sts.—16 sts on each of 2 needles and 24 on the 3rd needle. K 2, p 2, for 3 inches. Change to k 4, p 4, and work for 4 rows. On next row, shift 1 st to left by beginning row p 1, and continuing in rib of k 4, p 4, for remainder of row, ending p 3. Work 3 rows keeping pattern in line. Continue to shift st to left every 4th row. When work measures 14 inches from k 2, p 2, ribbing, decrease for toes as follows: Do not shift ribs while decreasing. Decrease 1 st in every k rib once around. (49 sts.) K 3, p 4, for 3 rows. Decrease 1 st in every p rib once around (42 sts.) K 3, p 3, for 3 rows. Decrease 1 st in every k rib once around (35 sts.) K 2, p 3, for 3 rows. Decrease 1 st in every p rib once around (28 sts.) K 2, p 2, for 3 rows.

MY RURAL CHILDREN

I am glad that I can bring up my children in the country.

They have room to play and freedom to explore.

They learn to understand and care for animals.

They are learning to be democratic because they play with different types of children as well as go to school with them.

Their church is part of the community life.

The "movies" are a treat and not a habit.

They are learning to be "good neighbors".

They never lack for something useful or interesting to do.

Tea or coffee stains on china can be removed by scouring with salt moistened in vinegar.

Tiny pieces of broken glass are easily picked up with a damp wad of absorbent cotton or tissue.

A small pinch of salt added to ground coffee before boiling definitely improves the coffee flavor.

Decrease 1 st in every k rib once around (21 sts). K 1, p 2, for 3 rows. Decrease 1 st in every p rib (14 sts). K 2 together across round, and pull thread through. Fasten off neatly.

MITTENS: MATERIALS: 4-ply wool, 2 balls.

KNITTING NEEDLES: 1 set No. 11 Double-pointed needles.

GAUGE: 6 sts—1 inch. 10 rows—1 inch.

Cast on 56 sts—16 on each of 2 needles, 24 sts on 3rd needle. K 2, p 2, for 3 inches. Change to pattern of k 4, p 4, and work 4 rows. On next row, shift 1 st to left by beginning row p 1, k 4, p 4, ending p 3. Work 3 more rows, keeping pattern in line. Continue to shift st to left every 4th row. When work measures 2 inches from k 2, p 2, ribbing, k 8 sts from first needle, slip them back onto needle and k with string. Continue with pattern. When mitten measures 6 inches or 1 inch less than desired length decrease 1 st in each p 4 panel. K 4, p 3, for 3 rows. Decrease 1 st in every k rib. K 3, p 3, for 8 rows. Decrease 1 st in every p rib. K 3, p 2, for 3 rows. Decrease 1 st in every k rib. K 2, p 2, for 2 rows. K 2 together around row and draw yarn through sts. Fasten. Thumb. Pick up 16 sts. Pick up 1 st each side. Follow pattern. Work for 2½ inches. Decrease 1 st in each k rib. Work 1 row. Decrease 1 st in each p rib. K 2 together around row. Draw yarn through and fasten off. Make other mitten to correspond.

• • •

Mrs. Ross Retires

MRS. Winnifred Ross, Millet, who had served for five years as president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, declined to stand for re-election at the convention at Calgary in January because she felt that no one should hold office for more than five years. Mrs. M. E. Lowe, Namao, first vice-president for four years, was elected president. Miss Molly Coupland, Lethbridge, was elected first vice-president and Mrs. J. K. Sutherland, Hanna, succeeded Miss Coupland as second vice-president. Mrs. Russell Johnston was elected as director for Acadia, succeeding Mrs. Sutherland. All the other directors were re-elected: Mrs. Bella Lyons, Westlock; Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Edgerton; Mrs. W. L. Barker, Calgary; Mrs. N. D. Lehman, Camrose; Mrs. Minot Stetson, North Edmonton; Mrs. A. M. Peters, Lethbridge; Mrs. H. Douglass, Vulcan; Mrs. P. Powell, Bassano; Mrs. V. C. Flint, Beaverlodge; Mrs. N. Cowan, Berwyn; Mrs. Geo. Inglis, Penhold; Mrs. A. Torrie, Tofield; Mrs. W. Schroter, Bremner.

A large number of resolutions were dealt with at the four-day convention including some asking for increased educational grants and improved school facilities for rural children, and better health services for farm communities. A joint session with the U.F.A. was held when the proposed merger with the other two farm organizations in Alberta was discussed and sanctioned, and Mrs. Winnifred Ross in a brief but moving address said that while she couldn't help feeling some regret at seeing an organization in which she had worked for so many years pass into history, nevertheless she strongly supported the amalgamation which she believed would help the organizations to deal more effectively with postwar problems.

Homemaking ^{By Betty Brown} and Homekeeping

DEAR COUSIN JANETY, — At this time of year we always seem to be thinking of hot dishes for cold winter suppers, even though we may have had a good hot dinner at noon.

An easily prepared and appetizing dish is corn oysters. To a tin of canned corn allow two eggs, two heaping tablespoons of flour, half a teaspoon of salt, and a dash of red pepper. Beat the eggs separately; add first the yolks and then the whites to the corn, mix gently, add the salt, pepper and flour, and mix again. Put two tablespoons of shortening in a frying pan; when hot, drop the mixture by spoonfuls into it. When brown on one side, turn and brown the other. Serve very hot.

Have you ever tried a Mexican stew? It is good. Soak two cups of red kidney beans over night. In the forenoon bring to a boil, drain and throw away the water. Put four tablespoons of salt in a kettle; when hot, put in a pound of lean beef cut into tiny cubes. Shake until brown, then add the beans, two or three chilis, half a teaspoon of salt and a quart of strained tomatoes. Cover and cook very slowly for several hours. These are best cooked in a bean pot in the oven, and cooked slowly until supper time. Serve with squares of hot corn bread.

I don't know what to call this next dish, but it is *good*. Stamp out rounds of bread an inch thick; remove the centres, leaving an under "crust". Brush with melted butter, and brown in the oven. Fill with heated canned salmon. Dispose a poached egg on top and garnish as desired.

Who doesn't like pancakes on a cold night? Did you ever try them made with stale bread crumbs and sour milk? Soak two cups of dry bread crumbs in one cup of cold water to soften them; then stir them into two cups of sour milk. Add one cup of flour, a beaten egg, half a teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of soda, dissolved in a dessertspoon of cold water. Beat thoroughly and fry on a hot griddle.

Should you like to try some old-fashioned codfish balls? For these, the shredded codfish bought in packages is handiest. Soak it overnight, prepare your cakes in the forenoon, and keep them cold until ready to fry them for supper. To have an extra nice flavor the potatoes should be freshly boiled, or preferably baked. Mash the potatoes, and to every three cups of potato add one and a half cups of the shredded codfish, two well-beaten eggs, a little pepper and a tablespoon of cream. Let cool, form into balls about the size of an egg, and drop into a vessel of hot fat. In two or three minutes lift out and drain on brown paper. They may also be made into flat cakes and browned on both sides in a little fat in the frying pan.

An old-fashioned English dish is the shepherd's pie. Into a deep pie dish put a half a cup of milk, salt, pepper, a tablespoon of butter, a pound of cold meat cut into inch pieces, and a cup and a half of cold boiled potatoes, chopped finely. Mutton is the best meat for this pie, if you have it. For the crust, mash three or four good-sized potatoes, add a little salt and pepper, a tablespoon of butter and a third of a cup of cream. About a cupful of flour with this will make a nice dough. Roll out, making a hole for the

steam to escape, and bake about three-quarters of an hour.

Volcano potatoes are a novelty. Use mashed potatoes that have been left over from dinner. Mix with two beaten eggs and mould into cones about four inches high. In the top of each cone make a deep indentation. Mix four tablespoons of grated cheese with a little salt, and fill into the depressions in the cones. Sprinkle grated cheese over all, and on top of the "volcano" dust paprika liberally. Bake in oven.

Next month I'd like to tell about some good soups for cold weather. Meantime, will say good-bye, from—

—BETTY.

• • •

Make Your Linens Last

LINENS need care, says Mrs. V. Macdonald, Supervisor of the Home Economics Division. So do their sister fabrics, cottons and rayons, which are often used these days in wearing household linens. Textiles are still in short supply, but those who can wait a few months will be able to obtain better materials and better workmanship. Waiting now and buying later will help to stabilize our economy and keep prices in line.

To make linens last, Mrs. Macdonald suggests the following:

1. Avoid absent-mindedly marking a tablecloth with a knife or fork. This weakens the fibre which later develops into a break or tear.

2. Avoid ironing creases or folds in tablecloths, napkins and sheets as the first sign of wear is usually along the crease line. Where a centre crease is necessary change the fold with each ironing and make the others by hand.

3. Napkins and tablecloths don't need starch, but if you must starch, use it sparingly. Linen fibres crack if starched too stiffly. They may also crack if allowed to freeze and are bent.

4. Stains should be removed as soon as possible. Hot water may set the stain so use cold water first.

5. When hems on sheets and pillowcases split along the fold, trim off the frayed edges, turn them in and overhand the two together.

6. Wash towels, and other linens before they become too soiled and require extra rubbing or bleaching. Strong bleaches weaken fabrics, so dilute the bleach according to directions and rinse out thoroughly. Drying in the sun is a safe way to bleach. Leaving your laundry to whip about in the wind loosens yarns and is especially hard on fabrics if they freeze on the line.

7. Rotate supplies by putting freshly laundered sheets, towels, etc., on the bottom of the pile. Long storage without laundering may cause the fabrics to deteriorate, because smoke, dust and moisture in the air, combine to weaken fabrics even while resting on the shelf.

• • •

THE BLUE-JAY

By KATHERINE HOWARD
A blue-jay sat in a willow tree,
When the sky was cloudy and grey.
He was a beautiful thing to see.
And his shrill cry seemed to say . . .

"Look up to the wintry sky and smile,
Take hope to your heart and sing,
Winter shall pass in a little while,
And the whole world welcome
Spring."

He winked and nodded his azure crest,
He fluttered his wings of blue,
The grey clouds lifted out of the west,
And into the sunset he flew.

The flavour is delicious



"SALADA" TEA

TRIPLE TESTED For QUALITY OGILVIE FLOUR

Tested For Wheat quality
quality before Milling during Milling

For Baking quality
after Milling



X45-17

TO DISSOLVE AND CLEAN AWAY GREASE

IT TAKES
LESS TIME, LESS RUBBING

WITH Old Dutch Cleanser

Says MRS. G. C. HAMILTON
Member, Home and School Club, TORONTO

Mrs. Hamilton was one of a group of women who witnessed scientific Cleanometer tests of leading cleansers popular throughout Canada. She reports:

*Saves Real Time
and Work!*

Especially on greasy surfaces,
Old Dutch Cleanser cleans shining
bright much faster. We
recommend Old Dutch for get-
ting stoves, sinks, bathtubs spar-
king clean with less
rubbing.

Didn't Scratch At All!

Old Dutch is made with Seismotite. Not
only dissolves grease, but cleans safely.
In special tests Old Dutch was the one
cleanser that didn't scratch at all!



Made in Canada

SO EASY
to make

ICE CREAM

You don't need a refrigerator! When it's 20° above zero or colder outside, just mix London-derry, sugar and table cream (or

EVAPORATED MILK or powdered milk), chill, then whip and put outdoors to freeze. Delicious — smooth. No ice crystals. 15c package makes 16 servings. You add any flavor. (Make delightful frozen desserts with milk or skim milk.) If your grocer doesn't carry London-derry, send \$1.00 for 7 packages and 20 famous recipes, postpaid.

20° FREEZE IT
10° OUTDOORS!
LondonDERRY
505 DOMINION SQUARE BLDG.
MONTREAL

Mix This Cough Syrup at Home. Quick Relief

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Here's an old home mixture your parents probably used. But, once tried, you'll always use it, because it gives such quick, pleasing relief for coughs due to colds.

And it's so easily mixed. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a 16-oz. bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes 16 ounces of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

You can feel this reliable home mixture take right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes irritation, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, makes breathing easier, and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

**POWERFUL
WHITE
LIGHT**
For About
Two Cents
a Night
with ALADDIN

Eye sight is precious. Folks who cling to dim, yellow light, run the risk of injuring children's vision for life—as well as ruining their own eyesight. ALADDIN helps protect eyes and saves money. Burns 6% oil, and 94% air. Gives as much as 50 hours of beautiful light on a gallon of kerosene (coal oil). That's about two pennies for a whole evening's fuel. Simple and safe. No pumping, odor, noise or smoke.

UNSURPASSED BY ELECTRICITY

for Whiteness and Steadiness
So, for modern lighting, get an ALADDIN for every room where more light is needed for study, work, reading.

CHANGE TO ELECTRIC In a Jiffy

There's an inexpensive converter you can put in to change an Aladdin over to use electricity anytime.

LOW PRICED

You'll be amazed at the low price of an Aladdin and how little money and care it takes to keep it at top efficiency. Your dealer will gladly show you the new Aladdin lamps and colorful Whi-p-o-Lite shades. See him today.

Other ALADDIN Products
Electric Lamps, Shades, Vacuum Bottles to keep liquids hot or cold.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

Country Diary

I GET tired occasionally of listening to voices constantly yearning for spring while in the midst of deep winter—"If winter comes" and so on. A smart young acquaintance remarks that winter is useful in providing good capital for poets and novelists who pad their writings with glitter of sunshine, crunching snow and crackling log fires. A subtle jab at my humble diary? I wonder—for all these do make winter interesting and enjoyable. And so do substantial, appetizing meals served on time; leisure to read and ponder fascinating books and listen to symphonies without interruption or hurrying. The deep snow of winter brings out the fine, clear surface of character itself. It gives us time either to be alone with ourselves or to return those overdue visits to friends in accord.

It is easier to hitch up old Don and Jessie to the sleigh than to wrestle with kettles and steaming water and a stiff crank. So if we want to attend the annual meeting at the parsonage, or the farmers' gathering in the school we all bundle up in furry boots and mackinaws and woolly hoods, with a sack-wrapped stone just out of the hot oven. The air on a fine February afternoon is like a clean, keen knife blade, the sun a glitter of frozen gold and the shadows of the snow ruts fall blue behind the runners. There is

chatter and perhaps singing, and often admonitory words to the young fry world at any season, for everyone to who insist on jumping or falling off, put away the harsh things, and fill his scuffling in the snow and throwing heart thereof.

TABLE ETIQUETTE

THE table isn't a feed trough, battle-ground, or place where good manners should ever deviate, no matter how few are present or whether its home or company dinner. All reprimands, criticisms, personalities, fault-finding, unpleasant gossip, tribulations, business worries, bad tempers, moods, grouchies, woes should be temporarily banished for good digestion and general peace. One set of manners should be insisted upon because its easier in the long run and avoid further humiliations and embarrassments.

In training children, good example is very important. So don't slouch it, flop down any old way, plant elbows on table and vent immediate lamentations over household griefs, aches and pains, or anything else unpleasant. Be smiling, greet everyone courteously and never be unpunctual without apology, nor permit unpunctuality. Don't bicker or quarrel or tolerate it from the children.

Sit down squarely and unfold your napkin immediately. If you ask a blessing do it simply before the meal. If not, ask if a guest does and ask him to do it. When served, express your preference promptly, if asked. If not, take what's given you and begin to eat slowly. It's no longer good manners to wait for all to be served. But never spread arms on the table, hump low over food and gobble noisily. Do not lean on an elbow and wave your cup in gesticulation. Say "please" and "thank you" to even the smallest family member and never make long reaches.

Train the children from the beginning to eat what is put before them without whines or battle-royal, and to decline or leave what they don't like without comment. Don't complain or vice plate under it.

snowballs at the defenceless occupants of the moving sleigh who scream and giggle and defend their faces. When time to go home again, the distant lights, just kindled, cheer everybody, and unconsciously the two old faith-fuls quicken their pace, their eyes eager and their thoughts—as ours, leaping ahead to that haven which is our refuge from the rest of the world. Be it great or small, placed in big, spacious places, or in crowded street, home is a world in itself to those who cross its hearthstone.

In February the "snow-eater" may blow up from the narrow belt in Southern Alberta and touch us lightly. This is all the Chinook ever does to our locality—in the main it belongs to Calgary and a few other centres which geographically lie in the path taken by every Chinook that blows. We, further north are thankful for the whiff of warm beneficent breeze that means a brief break in winter's grasp. But never let it deceive you, even though the mercury rockets upwards, and the snow in the barnyard becomes a muddy chaos, authentic winter returns in full force to finish its course.

We know by this time that the end of war was no blessed millennium. We may have foolishly expected tranquility and instant bliss, but instead there is endless conflict throughout the world, much of it unnecessary and purposeless. In darker moments I wonder if we, in our time, will ever see all nations acting with goodwill toward one another, living in a world of economical co-operation.

Well, there is enough beauty in the world at any season, for everyone to who insist on jumping or falling off, put away the harsh things, and fill his scuffling in the snow and throwing heart thereof.

allow complaints about food, or discuss its cost. Never, never, use your own knife to scoop butter from the general plate, never half-rise to reach over and spread bread, or anything else, with your fork. Do not drink water or any other liquid down in long gulps without a breath. Don't grunt, smack your lips, or eat or drink noisily or stir the bottom out of coffee or tea cup or glass. Stir quietly and remove spoon at once. Sip soup quietly from side of spoon—not the end. Never pour tea or coffee into saucer.

Accidents Will Happen

Never notice accidents unduly, or scold about carelessness or stupidity at the table. Don't hold your silver in your hand when passing your plate—place the knife and fork beside each other on back of plate. Never return anything from your plate to a platter, do not peck at food on your plate as if looking for something abnoxious, and don't cut fat or anything from meat as if it were disgusting.

Don't soup up gravy with pieces of bread, or polish your plate clean. Don't hold a whole slice of bread in your hand to butter—break it into portions. Do likewise for jelly or any other "spread". Don't make crumbs and spots around your place. Don't cram your mouth full, or talk mushily out of a filled mouth.

Never leave the table without apology, or let the children do it, or go before the whole family has finished unless there's a very good reason. Keep a gracious weather eye open, but don't annoy by constant, fussy proffers of more food or queries about wants. And when you've finished put knife and fork side by side. Slanting from lower right to center of plate. Put dessert silver in same position or on the serv-

FIRST for FLAVOUR



FROM GROCERS,
CHAIN, and
DEPARTMENT
STORES

A HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY PRODUCT

SAFETY GLASS for Automobiles
Any Make of Car

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

EXTRA EARLY NEW TOMATO Early Chatham



Earliest Quality Tomato Yet Developed
— Valuable For All Parts of Canada

Of immense value for the North and West and other short season districts. Highly desirable for all other areas too as an extra early sort producing fine quality ripe fruit as much as two weeks or more before most other varieties. Proved a sensation on the Prairies in 1943, 1944 and 1945, including such districts as Lethbridge and Brooks, Alta.; Indian Head and Swift Current, Sask.; Brandon and Morden, Man. Around Calgary, where first distributed under the name of "Alberta", gardeners were simply "wild" about it. At Lethbridge Early Chatham ripened a week to twelve days before other extra early varieties. At Morden, Man., it has yielded as much as 20% to 40% greater crops than other good earlies. Early Chatham is dwarf, non-staking, and may be planted as closely as two feet each way. Fruits uniform, fine shape and colour; delicious quality. Average about 2½ inches across but frequently larger. Order direct from this advertisement. As seed is not yet plentiful we cannot offer larger quantities than listed. (Pkt 15¢ (oz 75g) postpaid.

FREE—OUR BIG 1946 SEED AND
NURSERY BOOK—Leads Again
DOMINION SEED HOUSE • GEORGETOWN, ONT.



FARM AND RANCH REVIEW CONTEST

(See Pages 20 and 21)

SELECTED RECIPES

ONE role which busy homemakers is that of "kitchen police", constantly on guard to reduce all waste to a minimum. This is particularly true in the case of fats.

Fat is a necessary ingredient in the preparation of many foods. Fat is a precious commodity. None must be wasted.

Pie shells made from cookie dough are new and interesting. If you do serve pies make them open-face and save the top crust.

Toast croutons in a dry pan in the oven. Use biscuit dough to cover meat or chicken pie.

Never let the fat smoke. Smoke means burning or breaking down which results in waste. Keep all fat cool. If left in a warm place, it will become rancid or sour. Use dripping from roasts, broiled meat or poultry in making sauces for scalloped dishes, cheese dishes or in creamed soups.

A few suggestions for saving fat come from the kitchen of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

BUTTERSCOTCH SLICES

1/3 cup chicken fat
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 egg
1/4 teaspoon vanilla
1 1/2 cups pastry flour or
1 1/3 cups all-purpose flour
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream fat and sugar, then add vanilla and egg. Beat well. Mix in flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Shape in roll about 2 inches in diameter. Wrap in wax paper. Chill thoroughly. Cut in 1/8-inch slices. Place cookies on lightly greased baking sheet and bake in moderately hot oven, 375 degrees F., for 8 to 10 minutes. Makes 3 1/2 to 4 dozen cookies.

MOLASSES CUP CAKES

2 cups pastry flour
1/4 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 egg
1/3 cup mild-flavored fat
1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup milk

Sift together the dry ingredients. Cream shortening and molasses, add unbeaten egg and beat well. Add milk alternately with dry ingredients to first mixture. Bake in greased muffin pans, in a moderately hot oven, 375 degrees F., for 30 minutes. Yield, 1 dozen cakes.

FRUIT ROLL

2 cups all-purpose flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons mild-flavored fat
2/3 cup milk

FILLING—

2 tablespoons mild-flavored fat
3 tablespoons brown sugar
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 cup raisins

Mix and sift together the dry ingredients. Cut in shortening, using finger tips or a pastry blender, until mixture resembles coarse meal. Add milk slowly and mix to a soft dough. Roll to 1/4" thickness in rectangular shape. Spread with mild-flavored fat and sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon and raisins. Roll up like a jelly roll and place in a greased loaf pan. Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees F., for 15 minutes. Serve hot with pudding sauce. Six servings.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL

4 large thin-skinned oranges
2 cups sugar

Select large, firm, thin-skinned oranges with smooth unblemished peel.

Wash them and remove the peel in four lengthwise sections. Cover these with cold water. Bring to boiling and boil till the peel is tender. Drain, cut the peel in thin strips with the kitchen scissors. Combine the sugar and one cup of water. Cook this syrup, stirring constantly until the sugar dissolves. Boil to 238 degrees F. on the candy thermometer (or till a little dropped in a cup of cold water forms a soft ball.) Add the cooked peel to this and boil slowly 20 minutes or until most of the syrup has been absorbed. Drain in a coarse sieve. Roll the peel a few pieces at a time in granulated sugar. Store slightly covered.

SNOWBALLS

1 cup pastry flour or
1/2 cup bread flour
Pinch of salt
8 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup coarsely-chopped nutmeats
Sifted icing sugar
1 tablespoon fine granulated sugar

Measure sifted flour and add salt. Cream butter and blend in the sugar; mix in vanilla and the nutmeats. Sift in flour mixture half at a time and combine after each addition. Work in a little additional flour if necessary to make a dough which can be handled between the palms of the hands. Roll in balls about the size of a very small walnut or if preferred, shape as fingers. Place on an ungreased cookie pan and bake in a slow oven, 300 deg. F. about 20 to 25 minutes. When cold roll in sifted icing sugar.

CANDY APPLES

1/3 cup dark corn syrup
1/3 cup light corn syrup
6 wooden skewers
1/3 cup water
6 firm red apples

Boil corn syrup and water until a little dropped in cold water forms a hard ball. Remove from fire. Have apples polished and wooden skewers stuck in the stem ends. Dip in the hot syrup and place on a buttered pan to cool.

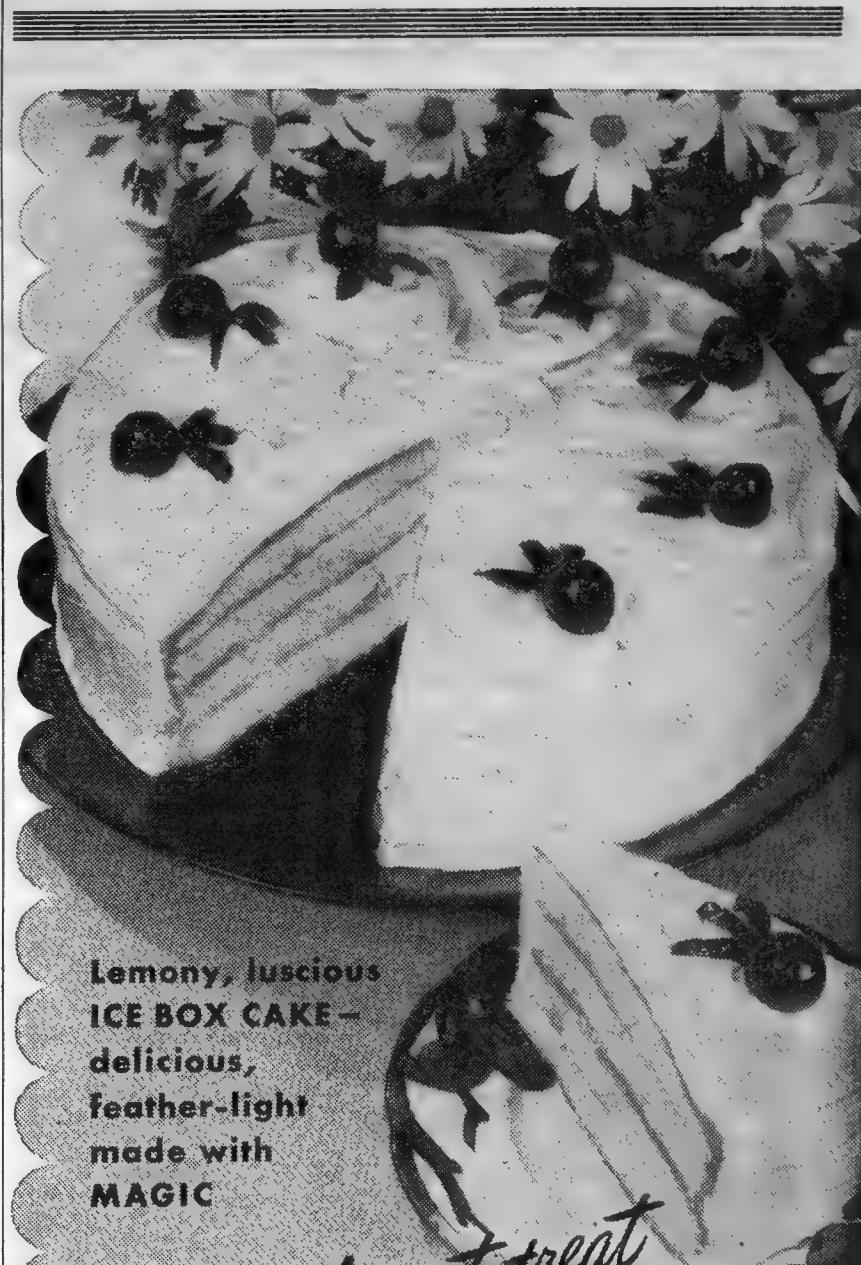
CORN PUDDING

2 cups corn
3 eggs
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
1/2 cup cream or milk
1 tablespoon sugar
Cracker crumbs
Salt, pepper

Cut corn from cob or use creamed canned corn. Beat eggs, add milk, cream, melted butter, corn and seasonings. Turn into well greased baking dish, sprinkle bread or cracker crumbs over the top. Set dish in a pan containing hot water to a depth of 1 inch. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until firm, about 1 hour. To test, use the baked custard test. Insert a clean silver knife in the centre, and if it comes out clean the pudding is baked. Serve immediately. Serves 6.

BACON JOHNNY CAKE

To each cup yellow cornmeal use 1 cup entire wheat flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, salt to season, 1 tablespoon molasses, 1 egg and 1 cup sweet milk. After putting the batter in the baking pan sprinkle 1/4 cup finely chopped raw bacon over the top, and bake in a moderate oven. Peanut butter may be used in place of other shortening for a change, or when filling gem tins with the batter a lump of peanut butter may be placed in the centre of each.



A sweet dessert treat

-that's sugarless!

So delectably sweet, it'll melt in your mouth—and not a precious speck of sugar needed! That's Magic's tempting, tangy Lemon Ice Box Cake—happy ending to any meal.

To assure finest results in every baking recipe—always use Magic Baking Powder. Three generations of Canadian homemakers have relied on Magic for delicious flavor—fine texture in all baked dishes. Get Magic today.

LEMON ICE BOX CAKE

2/3 c. shortening, melted	4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
1 c. light corn syrup	1/2 tsp. salt
2 eggs	2/3 c. milk
2 c. sifted all-purpose flour	1 tsp. vanilla extract

Combine shortening and corn syrup. Beat in eggs. Sift dry ingredients together; add alternately with milk and vanilla to first mixture stirring well after each addition. Bake in 2 greased 9" layer pans in 350° F. oven 25-30 min. Cool, halve each layer lengthwise making 4 layers.

LEMON FILLING: Blend 4 1/2 lbs. flour with 1/2 c. water to make smooth paste. Add 3/4 c. water and 1/2 c. corn syrup. Cook stirring constantly until thickened. Beat egg yolk; gradually add cooked mixture to it. Return to heat, cook 1 min. Stir in 1 lbs. lemon rind 1/2 c. juice. Spread between layers and on top of cake. Chill.

ICING: Combine 2 egg whites, 1/2 c. corn syrup in top of double boiler; place over rapidly boiling water and beat with rotary beater for 7 min. or until mixture peaks. Remove; add 1/4 tsp. lemon extract and frost cake.



MADE IN CANADA

Keep Your Victory Bonds!

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in Canada, west of the Great Lakes and when remittance is made direct to our office—25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: Sixty cents per Agate line.

WARNING

IN the interests of our readers we are advising that when approached by a subscription salesman, you examine his credentials and make sure he is a fully credited salesman. We have received numerous complaints from subscribers, of men who claim employment with this publication, but have no official credentials from this office. They are not agents in our employ and readers are asked that when asked to renew or take out a subscription, to check all credentials. We cannot be held responsible for subscriptions taken by an unauthorized agent. All our agents carry a yellow card signed by an official of the Farm and Ranch Review.

M. HOLMES, Circulation Dept., Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta

PURE-BRED BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cost \$2.00 for 6 months or \$3.00 per year. The breeder listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

Aberdeen-Angus

Casa Loma Stock Farm, Accredited since 1924. Cathro & Anderson, R.R. 4, Calgary, Alta., Est. 1905.

Highland Stock Farm, Accredited Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary, Alta.

Roy Ballhorn, Accredited Herd, Westaskiwin, Alta.

Red Polls

T. H. Howes, Willow Farm, Accredited Herd, Millet, Alberta.

Shetland Ponies

Barton's Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

DARNING ATTACHMENTS FOR SEWING machines. Sensational new invention that fits on any make sewing machine, old or new. For darning silk stockings, children's clothes, work socks, etc. Also for quilting, stitching, overcasting and many other uses. Sews backward and forward on any make machine. Limit one to a customer. 75 cents postpaid or c.o.d. Full instructions supplied. Human Sewing Machine Co., 12409 - 87th St., Edmonton, Alta.

ARTICLES WANTED

SEWING MACHINES WANTED—Distance no object. We pay the freight. We buy any make in any condition whether sewing or not. Old, discarded sewing machines and stands also wanted. Write Human Sewing Machine Co., 12409 - 87th St., Edmonton, Alta.

AUTO PARTS & ACCESSORIES

CAR OWNERS—Attention! Save money on your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock of new and used parts. Write for our Free Catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263-273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Man.

AUTO WANTED

WANTED LATE MODEL CAR for salesman. Must be good. State price and particulars. Sid Standen, c/o Standens Ltd., 2401 - 3rd St. S.E., Calgary.

BANTAMS

MURPHY'S COCHIN BANTAMS — Blacks, Buffs and Whites. Offering some beautiful birds in singles, pairs or trios, either variety. H. R. Murphy, Box 463, Chilliwack, B.C.

CLASSIFIED ADS BRING RESULTS

QUICK RESULTS for
BUYERS & SELLERS
AT LOW COST

• Rate: Six Cents Per Word, One Insertion •

5 INSERTIONS FOR THE PRICE OF FOUR

9 INSERTIONS FOR THE PRICE OF SEVEN

Cash Must Accompany Order.

Special Rates on Purebred Livestock and Certified Seed—3 cents per word.

In this Department may be advertised anything you want to buy, sell or exchange.

Each group of numbers and each group of initials count as one word. Name and address must also be counted.

Copy of paper containing your advertisement will be sent you, and this will constitute an acknowledgment of your order.

Copy of your advertisement must reach us 15 days in advance of date of issue to insure insertion.

Published on the 1st of Each Month.

YOU GET QUICK RESULTS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.

BABY CHICKS

PRINGLE Quality Chicks

Help Hold Our Overseas Markets by ordering Earlier PRINGLE Baby Chicks this season.

Our overseas markets are calling for increased egg shipments in the early Fall. That means more February and March R.O.P. sired or Approved chicks should be ordered NOW. Our excellent selection of breeding stock assures you of high-quality chicks.

1946 ALBERTA CHICK PRICES per 100 to May 17th.

	R.O.P.	Sired Approved
W. Leghorns	\$16.00	
Leghorn Pullets	\$31.00	
N. Hampshires, Rocks, Reds	\$18.00	\$16.00
N. Hampshires, Rocks and Red Pullets	\$29.00	\$27.00
Leghorn Cockerels	\$3.00	
Heavy Cockerels	\$9.00	\$9.00

FOR B.C. PRICES WRITE OUR CHILLIWACK HATCHERY.

Our 1946, 15th Anniversary Year, Catalogue and Flock Record Book mailed on receipt of order or on request.

PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

Calgary, Edmonton, Chilliwack, B.C.

Buy War Savings Stamps!

HELP YOURSELF TO BIGGER POULTRY profits. Start your next flock with Top Notch chicks and be prepared for a pleasant surprise. You'll find these husky, vigorous chicks ready and able to firmly establish you in the rapidly increasing egg and poultry meat market. Every Top Notch chick represents years of poultry breeding experience—it bears the best pre-selected characteristics of pullorum-tested Government Accredited hens and cockerels. Let the Top Notch system of breeding and pre-selection be your safe guard against high mortality rates. Assure yourself of a highly productive flock with Top Notch chicks. Send for free catalogue and early booking price list. Top Notch Chickeries, Guelph, Ontario.

STEWART CHICKS

ARE ALL SPECIAL QUALITY R.O.P. SIRED All STEWART'S White Leghorn, Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red and New Hampshire breeding flocks are headed by pedigree R.O.P. males from trapnested hens with records of 200 - 300 eggs per year. R.O.P. sired chicks are recognized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as the highest quality possible to produce in commercial quantities. Chicks that will LIVE — GROW — LAY — PAY.

BROODERS

Buckeye Oil, 500 chick size \$22.65
Monarch Coal, 500 chick size \$14.25
Monarch Coal, 1,000 chick size \$16.75

Book your chick and brooder orders now. Write for large, illustrated catalogue and prices. Several choice dates are still left for March and April delivery.

Listen to Melody Mustangs every Tuesday night, 7:00; Saturday night, 10:15, and our Old-Time Programme every Friday night, 9:30 over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 k.c.

STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

602B - 12th Avenue West,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Not Sexed

Pullets

100 50 25 100 50 25

W. Leg. 14.25 7.60 4.05 29.00 15.00 7.75

B.R. & N.H. 15.25 8.10 4.30 26.00 13.50 7.00

L.S. & B.O. 18.50 9.75 5.10 29.50 15.25 7.85

W.L. Cockerels 3.00 2.00 1.00

B.R. & N.H. Cockerels 10.00 5.50 3.00

100% live arrival, pullets 96% accuracy guaranteed.

MID-WEST HATCHERIES

MID-WEST HATCHERIES

GET YOUR

R.O.P. SIRED and

APPROVED CHICKS

direct from this ad. Send small deposit for desired breed and date.

Approved Prices to

May 25th

Not Sexed

Pullets

100 50 25 100 50 25

W. Leg. 14.25 7.60 4.05 29.00 15.00 7.75

B.R. & N.H. 15.25 8.10 4.30 26.00 13.50 7.00

L.S. & B.O. 18.50 9.75 5.10 29.50 15.25 7.85

W.L. Cockerels 3.00 2.00 1.00

B.R. & N.H. Cockerels 10.00 5.50 3.00

100% live arrival, pullets 96% accuracy guaranteed.

MID-WEST HATCHERIES

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

BABY CHICKS

THE CHICKS WITH A NAME!



"SPECIAL SELECT" R.O.P. sired Vigo-Pep chicks are produced from some of the finest flocks of Alberta and British Columbia headed by pedigree R.O.P. males from trapnested hens with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Vigo-Pep chicks are "Bred-to-Lay-Sure-to-Pay". Free 32-page catalogue on request.

Your choice of three automatic oil-burning brooders now available.

Hear "Musical Roundup", Tuesday nights, 9:15, and Wednesday nights, 7:15, M.S.T., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 kc.

ALBERTA ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

2417C - 1A St. S.E., CALGARY, Alta.

BELTING

WRITE for Special Bargain List on Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg.

BOOKS

"THE FARMERS' PLAN OF CAMPAIGN" by Digby Hussey de Burgh. This book, printed in broadsheet form, contains about seventeen thousand words. It is in three parts. The first deals with the political position of farmers during the past one hundred years in all parts of the English-speaking world. The second part is a complete plan for housing farmers, farming the land, preventing its destruction, and increasing its fertility. The third part is a general survey of food supplies and of the color or race question. Price 25 cents per copy, post free; five copies for dollar. Larger numbers ordered by farmers' societies can be had at arranged prices from the author, 17 Tunstall Building, 709 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ATTENTION!

This ad. is addressed to a man who is concerned about his future security and interested in getting a business of his own. He may be too old for heavy work, or young and exempt from military service. Perhaps his income is uncertain or not enough to meet present-day demands. He may be discouraged, but if he has good references and a car, there is a possibility of him qualifying for better than average earnings. He should forward full personal history to the advertiser, Box 22, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

SIX PARTNERS, each with \$200.00 to invest in gold and silver mineral claims. Each partner will own mineral claim in group. Assay is 55% gold, 19 oz. silver and 7% lead. Write Mike Salk, Box 187, Kamloops, B.C.

CHIROPRACTORS

Drs. Cassady & Cassady, Chiropractors, 27 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary.

DOGS FOR SALE

I HAVE HERE AGAIN THIRTEEN PUPS ready to ship out. Pure Collies, both sex, some special bred Sheep and some special cattle dogs; low-down heelers. Nicely furred, colors: black and white breasts, and feet, white nose; intelligent and affectionate. At prices as formerly quoted in this paper. C.O.D. if you wish, to an open station, and I assure safe delivery. Also 11 males and 3 females, a cross as between one of my famous Pure Collie females and an outstanding stock Pure Police dog. This cross makes a very strong and severe, low-down heeler on cattle and horses; brown color with white feet. Some of them at same old prices. All these pups make a great Xmas present for your little girl or boy. Order early to get in time. All these pups are highly bred and no better. I mislead no one. P. J. Kokatt, Box 1, Tompkins, Sask.

EDUCATIONAL

Learn Music at Home

Piano, Violin, Guitars, simple as abc. Participants, free. Paramount Conservatory of Music, 246 E 18th, Vancouver.

MEN WANTED to Learn Barbering. No experience required. Light, clean, inside work. Offers steady employment, big pay. Many positions now open. Opportunities for advancement. Write Moler Barber College, 814 Centre St., Calgary.

EDUCATIONAL

HOLLINGSHEAD Business College — The School of Distinction, 527 - 7th Avenue W., Calgary. M 4430. Long established. A reliable Business College for Earnest Students.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

FREE CATALOG of welders, welding supplies, generators, fencers, and other electrical items. Write LeJay Company, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

FARMS & RANCHES FOR SALE

488 ac., 20 miles south of Calgary; 385 cult.; 9-room house; good outbuildings; best of water. \$50.00 per acre cash.

640 ac., 20 miles northeast of Calgary. 600 ac. cult.; large house, complete bath, electricity, drilled wells, windmill, large barns, garages, sheds, etc., all in good condition. \$42 per ac. \$15,000 cash required.

1,280 ac., Trochu district on No. 21 highway, beautiful location, good house, furnace, electricity, good barns and granaries, best of black loam. 625 acres cultivated, balance hay and pasture. \$25 per ac., half cash.

1,920 ac., three miles from Calgary, on hard surface highway. Beautiful house, modern dairy barn for 50 cows; splendid corrals and outbuildings. Spring water. 130 acres alfalfa, some crop land, balance hay and pasture. \$38 per acre. This is one of the best dairies and finest locations in Western Canada. Stock and equipment at a fair valuation.

320 ac., southwest of Red Deer, 250 ac. cult., creek in pasture. Splendid 10-room house, complete bath, electricity, oak floors, full basement and furnace. Store and rural Post Office on farm, also a good three-room cottage, barn, garage, oil house, ice-house, granaries, gas pump and tanks. Possession 30 days. \$11,000 cash.

1,200 ac., 30 miles east of Lacombe; 450 ac. cult. One mile from town and highway. Large old buildings, need repair. Excellent stock farm; good water and hay. \$13 per ac., half cash.

520 ac., 12 miles from Calgary, 250 ac. cult., balance pasture, best of grain land, large barn, drilled well and windmill, shack. \$10,500, some terms.

4,000 ac., Central Alberta, 2,500 ac. cult. Carries 500 cattle, pasture lease, 2 sets buildings. Owners aged and retiring. \$7.00 per ac., some terms to responsible people.

1,600 ac., east central Alberta, 1,300 ac. cult., excellent grain land. Splendid buildings with hedges and lawns. Drilled well and windmill. Owner aged and retiring. \$10 per ac., half cash.

We have many farms, stores, garages, etc., for sale, write us your requirements.

FRANK FREEZE, COPE AGENCIES LTD.
229 - 8th Avenue West, Calgary
C. H. Magee — Farms Division

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Unimproved farm lands and grazing lands in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan at reasonable prices. For particulars, apply to Land Branch, 957, Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

WANTED—MEN FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT

With the release of cars, trucks, all types of farm machinery, steel for buildings, bridges and construction programs, there should be the greatest boom in our history this Spring. Mechanics and Welders will be in great demand, and those who train this Winter will be ready to take advantage of this opportunity. If you are a farmer, a mechanical training will pay you big returns on your investment. If you are over 16, write now for our Free Booklet on MECHANICS OR WELDING, sent postpaid.

MUSKER Engineering Inst.
1515 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

FAST FREEZER

FAST FREEZER—Build Your Own, with our detailed plans. Conserve perishables. Plans easy to follow; saves up to 75%. Use new or old parts; operates on 32 or 110 volts. \$1.00 brings complete plans for 8 to 40 cu. ft. sizes and catalog, Canada, 25c extra. LeJay Mfg., 974 LeJay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE

ONE 850-Watt Delco Electric Light Plant, purchased new October, 1944; two $\frac{1}{2}$ -horse, 32-volt motors; about fifty 32-volt light bulbs. This plant is in operation and in excellent condition. Complete \$450. Also one windmill tower, 70 feet high, axle broken on windmill itself, otherwise complete, \$125. Reply to R. H. Bailey, Clover Bar, Alta.

FURS

GREENLAND SILVERY BLUES—New type profitable fox, tame, prolific. Mink. Also bred females March delivery. Pamphlet free. New fox, mink fencings stocked. Dands, Swift Current, Sask.

TRAPPERS, FARMERS AND RANCHERS get the most out of your Raw Furs, Hides and Horse Hair when you ship to us. We PAY ALL SHIPPING CHARGES. Our RETURNS are quicker, our PRICES are best, try our FUR HOUSE, the BEST in the west. LONDON HIDE & FUR CO., SASKATOON, SASK.

GOATS

SELLING NUMBER OF GRADE Toggenburg milk goats and billies. Write for prices and descriptions. P. J. Kokatt, Box 1, Tompkins, Sask.

HIDES & HORSEHAIR

SHIP your green and dry cattle hides, green horsehides, sheepskins, horsehair, raw furs to J. E. Love & Son, Calgary, for best market values.

HELP WANTED

FEMALE

BE A HAIRDRESSER—Many women wanted—Learn Hairdressing. Greatest Opportunity—Better paying positions—Pleasant work—Catalogue Free. Write Marvel Hairdressing Schools, 326A - 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

MALE

WANTED

Applications will be received until the 15th of February, 1946, for the position of assistant manager of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited. Applicants are requested to submit full particulars covering age, salary expected, qualifications and experience, especially in regard to agriculture and live stock, to Regina Exhibition Association Limited, 2 Victoria Park Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

LIVESTOCK

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Cattle — Chas. Elett, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, R.R. 2, South Edmonton, Alta.

SHEEP

TOP quality registered Suffolk and Hampshire rams, also a few bred and open ewes. P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta.

RED POLLS

THE CATTLE OF THE FUTURE must be Economical to FEED — Produce High-Grade Milk — and Breed Good Beef Making Calves — That Breed is the Dual-Purpose RED POLL — For further particulars apply, Canadian Red Poll Association, Annanheim, Sask.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

VIX (STIKS-EM) — Settle shy breeding cows or mares with one service or your money back. Use just before service. 85c for cow or mare; \$2.35 for 4, postpaid. Will keep indefinitely. Order today. Kyle Ayrshire Farm, 506, Carman, Man.

MACHINERY

PUMPS, MOTORS, ENGINES
Diesel, Nat. GasMACHINERY, SUPPLIES
New and Used

WILKINSON & McCLEAN Limited
615 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary
10235 - 103rd Street, Edmonton, Alta.

MEDICAL

For Your Foot Troubles?

Why suffer needlessly? Ask your local dealer for the famous RA-MA Foot remedies or write to Postal Box, 1764, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

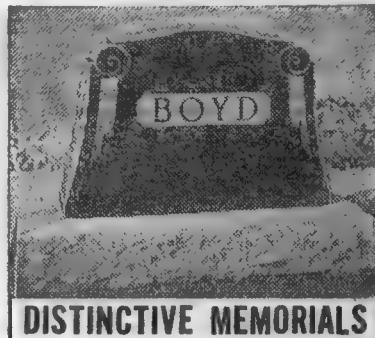
ECZEMA, PSORIASIS or any skin trouble can get speedy relief by using Gypsy Ointment. Large jar, \$1.00 and 10 cents postage. James Kershaw, 140 - 6th Ave. W., Calgary.

RUPTURE RELIEF—Send for free Booklet of this British-made appliance for relief from Rupture. Recommended by the Medical Profession. So light and comfortable that you will not know you have it on. It holds the hernia firmly, so that in many cases the broken tissues reunite and the rupture is conquered forever. Write today: Beasley's, Dept. CL-57, 60 Front St. West, Toronto.

ARE YOU SUFFERING?

With Arthritis, Rheumatism, Stomach Ailments, Kidneys, Nerves, Piles, Colitis, Eczema, Female Ailments, Weakness, Run-down, etc., we will gladly refer you to responsible men and women who have proven the merit of Lang's Mineral Remedy to their own satisfaction. Write us for free information, we don't ask you to buy anything. Lang's Mineral Remedies, 946 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C.

MEMORIALS



DISTINCTIVE MEMORIALS

Wide range of most reasonably-priced Memorials, finest genuine Black, Red and Grey Granites now available. FREE Granite Catalogue — complete information.

Prepare to order now to ensure Spring Delivery.

Also LO'NS Lower-Priced Memorials. Write for this Catalogue. Please state clearly if interested in genuine Granite, or LO'NS Lower-Priced Stones, or both. No Agents — Buy Direct and Save.

Established 37 years.



Lions Stone Works Ltd.
MARBLE • GRANITE • SYNTHETIC
BOX 602, NORWOOD RD. WINNIPEG MAN.

JEWELLERY AND WATCH REPAIRS, OLD GOLD

EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED. Send or bring to HENRY BIRKS & SONS (Western) Limited, Calgary



A Unique System of Simplified Farm Bookkeeping

FARMERS — THE NELSON FARM RECORD is a unique system of simplified Farm Bookkeeping designed especially for your business. It only requires 5 minutes of your time each day to have a complete record of your business and all the figures you need for your income tax forms. So simple anyone can keep it. Send for your copy today, and if you are not satisfied that it is the best Farm Bookkeeping system ever published, return it to us undamaged within 5 days and we will refund your money. Made in two sizes: One-year Record, \$1.65; Three-year Record, \$3.75.

NELSON FARM RECORD

1220 - 8th St., EDMONTON, ALTA., or
614 - 11th Ave. N.E., CALGARY, ALTA.

Date _____
Herewith Money Order for (\$1.65) Send me (\$3.75) one copy of the NELSON FARM RECORD Postpaid.

Name _____
Town _____ Prov. _____

SOMETHING YOU WANT TO SELL? SOMETHING YOU WANT TO BUY?

85,000 Western Canada Stockmen, Ranchers and Farmers Read
THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

A small classified advertisement will sell what you don't want—will get you what you do want.

Reach over 85,000 homes through the Farm and Ranch Want Ads. You will quickly and easily make a deal on livestock, farm lands, machinery, poultry and miscellaneous articles. USE THIS WANT AD. COUPON. Simply write out your message and mail it together with insertion cost. The cost is 6c per word. Groups of 1 to 5 letters or figures will be counted as one word. Minimum charge is 60c (10 words) on any Ad.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE FOR SPECIAL LIVESTOCK AND SEED GRAIN RATES.

FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Please insert my Want Ad. _____ times. I enclose _____

NAME and ADDRESS must be written in and paid for as part of your advertisement.

PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS.

(Continued on page 38)

(Continued from page 37)

MISCELLANEOUS

ROOT BEER—4 ounces of our concentrates will make 4 gallons of delicious Root Beer. Only 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES and other makes. We have a few good, rebuilt sewing machines from \$22.50 up, sold on 15-day, money-back guarantee. We sell, buy and repair any make. Ship head only to us for guaranteed and prompt repair. Large stock of parts, needles, belts, bobbins, shuttles, or any part for any make. Huenen Sewing Machine Co., 12409 87th St., Edmonton, Alta.

NURSERY STOCK**Everbearing Strawberries**

and other berries that fruit first season. **FREE CATALOGUE.**

TOBE'S TREERY
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO

SUNLIGHT AND CHIEF RASPBERRIES \$2.00 per hundred; Hansen's Improved Sand Cherries, Highbush Cranberries, Hazel Nuts, 10 for \$1.00 prepaid. T. H. Kelsey, Gunn, Alta.

Trees—Shrubs—Plants

Choice, hardy, acclimated stock direct from grower at reasonable prices. Write for our descriptive price list now and order early for spring delivery.

WEST END NURSERIES
CALGARY, ALBERTA

10c.
Pkt.
Post
Paid

TOBE'S EXHIBITION DAHLIAS

Blooms from seed in 8 to 10 weeks. Some of the world's most famous varieties comprise this sensational mixture. Their rare exquisite beauty will delight you. Many specimens from this superb mixture would cost \$5.00 a tuber, only 10c. Pkt.

TOBE'S TREERY NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE ONTARIO

Seed 10c Pkt. Exhibition Dahlia Seed.
 Send Tobe's Seed & Nursery Book Free.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

PATENTS

LELAND S. MITCHELL, Registered Patent Attorney. Free Literature on Patents. 410 McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

PERSONAL

CONFIDENTIAL HELP AND ADVICE given by noted Psychologist on Love, Sex, Marriage, Business and all problems of everyday living. If you are in difficulties; if you are in doubt and do not know what to do, then write, stating your problem clearly and in detail, enclosing one dollar. Information free. **LOUIS J. HERZEG**, 1523 East 8th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

LONELY? GET ACQUAINTED, MARRY. Hundreds of members. Many with means. Widows with farms or city property. Country and city girls. Teachers, nurses, farmers' daughters, cooks and housekeepers. Sealed particulars free. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta.

RUPTURE TROUBLES ENDED Positive relief and comfort. Advanced method. No elastic, no understrap, no steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. M, Preston, Ontario.

DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES

Leonard Invisible Rubber Ear Drums, helpful in many cases. Sold since 1907. Regular \$5.00 outfit will be sent postpaid for \$2.50 on special trial basis; balance in thirty days only if benefitted. Information and recommendations of satisfied users mailed on request. **A. O. Leonard Company**, Suite R, 5 Bonn Ave., Toronto.

ULCERS, LEG SORES, ECZEMA, FILS, other skin ailments successfully treated by my improved ointment healing while you work. Quick relief, saving time, money. Testimonials from patients coast to coast. \$1 trial will convince you. **Nurse R. Tucker**, Birk's Bldg., Winnipeg.

PERSONAL

BOOK OF ONE THOUSAND DREAMS and their meaning. How soon you will marry, and who your future husband or wife will be. 120 pages in well bound covers. Most complete published. 45 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KWIK-KLIP—Save Barber Costs. Men trim your own hair. Ladies remove hairs from arms and legs. Trim hair with a professional taper. No steps. Fine for trimming children's hair. Use like ordinary comb. A safe, money-saving invention. Kwik-Klip, complete with full directions, only 59 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"GIANT NOVELTY FUN PAK"—30 Novelties and Tricks! All different, including: "Morning Paper Clippings", "Amusing Letters", "Comic Post Cards", "Phoney Money", "Night-out Novelty", "Date Cards", etc., etc., \$1,000.00 in laughs guaranteed. Price only \$1.00. Also Novelty Catalog Free. Roy Sales Co., Dept. F, Box 1081, Winnipeg, Man.

PERMANENT WAVE SETS—Hair waving at home without discomfort, without appointment, no electricity, no heat required. Professional-like wave that lasts six months. Used on all types of hair. Outfit contains 50 curlers, 3 ingredients and shampoo. Complete with easy to follow directions. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$1.15 postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Man.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR can be yours. Free from dandruff, baldness, falling hair and itching scalp. Use Grattan's Hair Restorer. Fully guaranteed. Complete treatment, 75c postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WRINKLES DISAPPEAR IN TWO MINUTES or money back. Men, women, if you have age lines or enlarged pores, try our amazing new cream, no massaging, immediate results, positively harmless, complete satisfaction or money refunded. Price, \$1.75 per jar postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

RUPTURED? New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

LONESOME? Join Reliable Club—Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free. Sealed. Exchange Company. 3827-H Main, Kansas City, Mo.

ASTRA FORTUNE TELLING CARDS provide fun and amusement for all the family. Full deck with complete instructions. Only 39 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

AVALON FOR GREY HAIR, a perfectly harmless preparation, that restores grey streaked and faded hair similar to its original color, fully guaranteed, \$1.00 postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

TAPEWORM

Stomach and thread worms often are the cause of ill health in humans, all ages. No one immune! Why not find out if this is your trouble? Interesting particulars—FREE! Mulvey's Remedies, Dept. FR, Specialists, Toronto 3, Ont.

PHOTO FINISHING

SENSATIONAL Introductory Offer! 6 beautiful enlargements of any 6 negatives of same size (up to 2 1/4 x 4 1/4). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye". Send negatives with this ad. and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. E, Drawer 370, Regina, Saskatchewan.

FREE SNAPSHOTS! FREE ALBUM! Mail this ad. and two negatives for free snapshots complete in album! When you see these free samples you'll want more! Artisto, Dept. 159, Drawer 220, Regina, Sask.

ROLLS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED, 25c—or 8 reprints for 25c—plus double-weight professional enlargement coupon free with each roll. Cut Rate quality would cost you more elsewhere. Films for all cameras now available. Cut Rate Photo Service, Dept. E, Box 236, Regina, Saskatchewan.

STAMMERING

STAMMERING CORRECTED—For free, helpful booklet write William Dennison, 543-R, Jarvis St., Toronto.

SONG WRITERS

POEMS WANTED for musical setting. Send poem for immediate consideration and FREE Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Brothers, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. **FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS**, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston 8, Mass.

"WHERE THE SPRINGS COME FROM"

STANDEN'S
LIMITED

Spring Manufacturers, Parts, Service.

Order Desk: Phone M 7864
24th Ave. and 3rd Street S.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA
Office Phone M 7865

FARM AND RANCH REVIEW**REAL ESTATE****MAD SCRAMBLE****FOR****VANCOUVER PROPERTY**

Prairie People by the thousands are flocking to Vancouver. Thousands more intend coming to this Paradise of the Pacific. There'll be a Mad Scramble for Vancouver Property at any price. Buy now at Present Prices and share in the Profits. Thousands are buying now for Profitable Investment, others for Permanent Homes now, or in the Future. You Buy the Lot—We'll Build your Home, looking after everything—20 years to pay—N.H.A. Loans. This Ad. carries an Exceptional Opportunity to Prairie Readers, but quick action is necessary. Here's the story: We are now opening up the Finest Close-in Residential District in all of Greater Vancouver known as **CAPILANO HIGHLANDS**, located on the Sun Kissed Southern Slopes of Vancouver's North Shore, adjoining the World Famed **CAPILANO CANYON**. The Spanning of the Harbor Entrance by the New Lions Gate Bridge brings this District within 10 minutes of downtown Vancouver. The Public is quickly grasping this Opportunity of Acquiring "A LITTLE COUNTRY ESTATE" in this Scenic Wonderland, right on the Threshold of the City where they can permanently enjoy Zestful living and the Scenic Beauty of Mighty Mountains, the World's Finest Harbor, the Gulf of Georgia and Green Isles beyond. Again we say, quick action is necessary to get Choice of Location. Most Lots are 70 x 115 ft., and prices range from \$475.00 to \$675.00 per acre. Ideal for Investment—Ideal for a Home.

Prairie People can buy with confidence by Mail, therefore write us a letter outlining what you have in mind and we will mail you our **CAPILANO HIGHLAND** 16-Page Booklet with Colored Views of Capilano District, Vancouver City and Rocky Mountains together with a Map of the Property. Air Mail your letter TODAY—We'll get it TOMORROW.

SERVICE REALTY COMPANY
1402 Vancouver Block, MA-rine 2649,
VANCOUVER, B.C.**TANNERS**

TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers—Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning. Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnsland, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

TRAPPERS

WE ARE POSITIVELY GUARANTEEING the following prices for top quality skins: Squirrel, \$1.40; Mink, \$60.00; Marten, \$185.00; Otter, \$47.50; Coyote, \$14.00; Beaver, \$80.00; Muskrat, \$5.00; Weasel, \$7.00; Skunk, \$3.25; Badger, \$12.00. If you haven't shipped to Munro before, it is time you got started. You are SAFE when you ship to J. H. Munro Ltd., 1363 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C. (Established 1913).

TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES

SO YOU WANT TO TRAP? Use latest scientific, trapline tested methods, sets, lures to outwit slyest furbearers. Black Lily All-Animal Lure, gets the fur. 100 set size bottle, \$1.00. Latest Trapping methods: Weasel, \$1.00. 20 set size bottle lure FREE with each. Wolf, Coyote Trappers—Write. Results or money back. Order now—today. "One Pelt pays for it." Farmers Supply Co., Box 239-R, Carman, Manitoba.

TURKEYS

RAISE TURKEYS the new way. Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$3,000.00 in your own backyard. Address National Turkey Institute, Dept. 182, Columbus, Kansas.

GOVERNMENT BANDED BROAD-BREASTED (Bronze toms, blood tested; no reactors. AAA, \$25; AA, \$15. Member S.T.B.A. G. C. Hendrickson, Box 53, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WASHER REPAIRS

MAYTAG Washer and Engine Repairs carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

**Casting Concrete
In Freezing Weather**

THE Colorado experiment station advises that concrete can be cast in freezing weather by using the following precautions:

Do not permit frost or snow in the forms or in the foundation on which the cement is to be poured.

When the concrete is poured, have it at least as warm as 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and preserve this temperature for two days while the concrete sets by covering the forms with canvas or other protection such as tar paper, newspapers or straw; and by use of banked fires, kerosene stoves or other heat if further protection against cold is required.

To speed setting, calcium chloride to an amount not more than two pounds for every 100 pounds of cement, may be added to the concrete mixture.

POULTRY PICKING**BY MACHINERY****IS QUICK, CLEAN**

GREATER numbers of turkeys and fowl are being shipped for killing and grading at the packing plants than ever before. The proportion will probably increase as the plants all get up-to-date equipment sufficient to handle an increased volume of birds. One Calgary plant which has arranged one of the most efficient dressing set-ups in the west, has increased its percentage of such dressings by about four times over 1944. Approximately 40 per cent of the total volume of birds received at that factory this season were shipped alive to be dressed and then rail graded at the plant.

The live birds, hung head down, to hooks on a moving assembly, were stuck and killed and immediately moved through a hot bath in a boiler of water of controlled temperature. Quickly emerging from the bath, they went into the automatic plucker, which consisted of two rotating drums with long metal fingers; the birds were moved up and down slowly and turned around between these two drums and in a few seconds were almost bare of feathers. They then moved to another operator who held some of the unplucked spots against another such drum, after which they passed to the assembly where 10 "pinners" removed the pin-feathers. The last operation was for one man to put the wing feathers in a small machine which pulled them all out at once. After that, the dressed birds went into a cold water spray which cooled them and cleaned them, and in which they remained until all the body heat was removed. Then they were ready for grading and packing; in a clean, attractive condition.

• • •

**Protect Machinery
When Not in Use**

Here are some general rules for the care of machinery when not in use. Protect polished surfaces from rust by covering with a heavy body grease. Protect against wind and weather by adequate painting. Remove and dry-storage canvas, rubber belts, and rubber tires, unless the machine is properly housed.

Where tires are left on the machine being stored for long periods, the load should be removed from the tires. Support all working parts away from the ground. Protect machinery from livestock and poultry. Drain radiators, fuel tanks, and carburetors, and cover motor openings against moisture and dust.

• • •

USEFUL FARM BOOK

"Farming in Canada", a 231-page book written by Senator Duncan Marshall, well-known in agricultural and political circles throughout Canada, has been published by the Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd. The purpose of the book is to assist war veterans who intend to take up farming. It discusses how and where to choose a farm, types of soil, the breeding and care of horses, dairy and beef cattle, sheep and pigs, poultry raising, care of implements, farm business management and many other subjects of interest to farmers through local Cockshutt dealers, with a nominal charge for preparation and distribution.

* * *

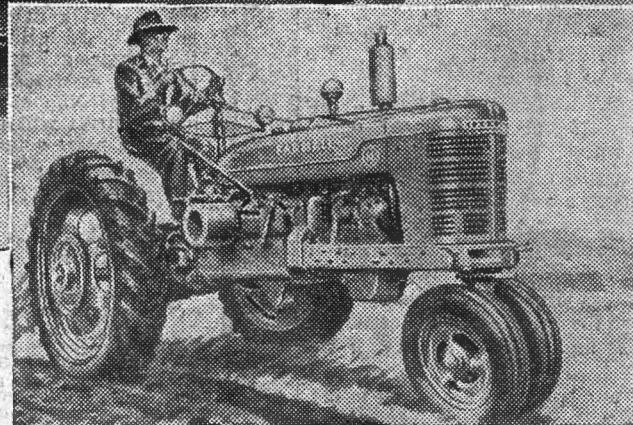
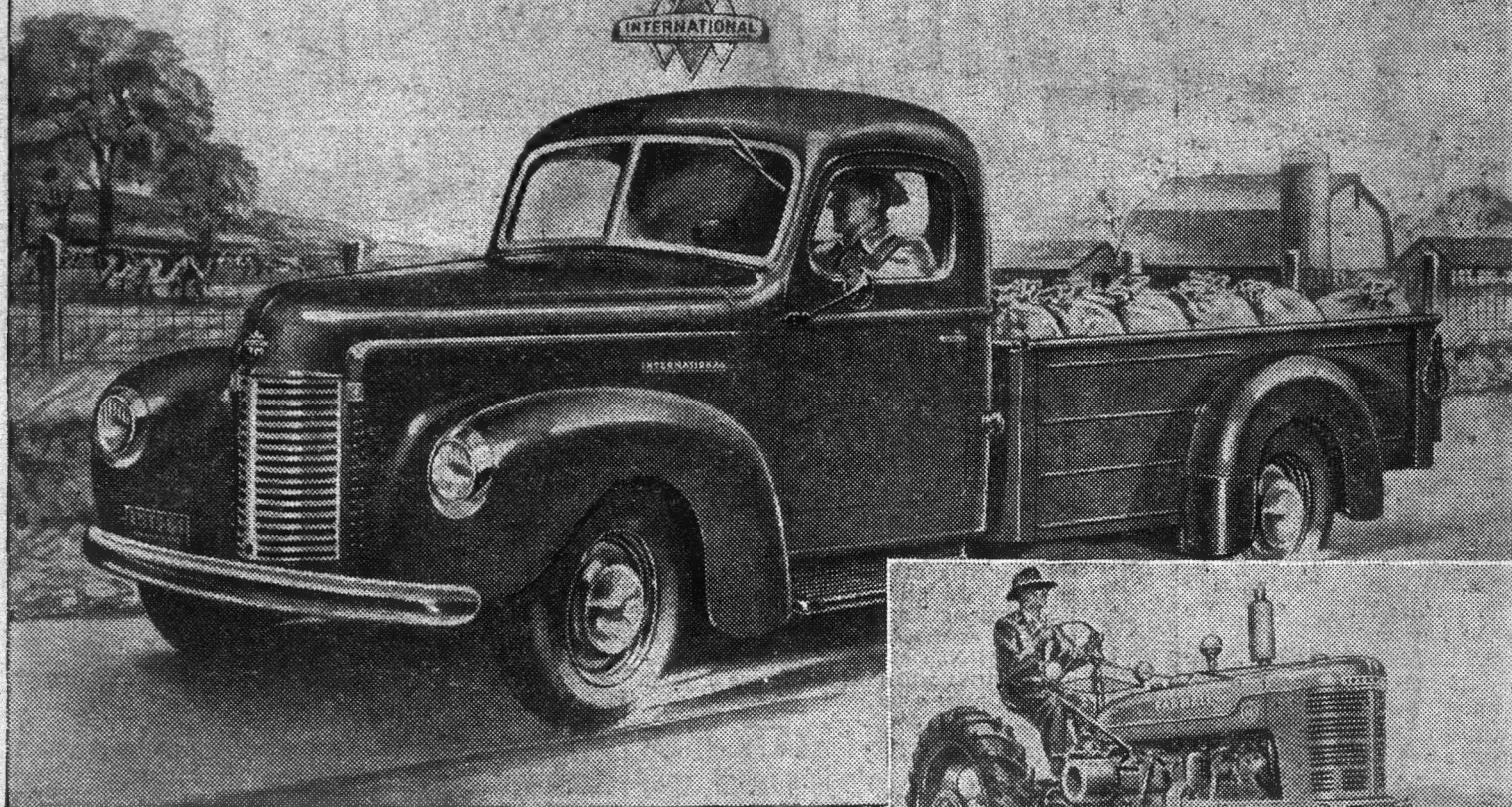
Package bees should not be ordered unless the beekeeper has the necessary food and equipment on hand to feed and care for them when they arrive.

On the Highway

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUCK...FOR FARM HAULING



Symbol of Service to
Postwar Agriculture



and in the Field

THE FARMALL SYSTEM...FOR FARM PRODUCTION

Now COMES 1946 and a full cycle of the seasons from the winter fields on through the harvest — without war. Agriculture enters a peaceful future. Every farmer is busy with his postwar plans.

International Harvester is free now to re-equip the farmer with trucks and tractors. All of our plants are producing new, modern working tools as fast as conditions permit.

Now you can figure a new International Truck into your plans—the handsome light- or medium-duty favorite—the famous "all-truck" truck, loaded with power. It's only International that outfits the farmer for both production and transportation. International has built trucks for nearly 40 years . . . trucks of rugged quality . . . trucks with unfailing capacity for harder service. When new trucks went to war and

old trucks carried on, tens of thousands of food producers have had reason to bless that extra stamina, that extra worth that goes with the Triple-Diamond emblem.

Now the factories are turning them out for you. The new Internationals are better than ever, with many exceptional features of design and construction. You'll find real economy here — economy in lasting, trouble-free life.

Bank on the famous Green Diamond Engine — exclusively International. Bank on the truck that's quality throughout. See the International Dealer or Branch for your new truck, or for maintenance and service on any veteran International that still has years to go.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED

Hamilton

Ontario

THE FARMALL SYSTEM!

"FARMALL" is the most important word in the world of farm power. For 22 years newer and better Farmalls have set the pace in farm production. Now these famous red, streamlined, all-purpose go-getters are coming off the assembly lines as fast as men and management can turn them out.

The "FARMALL SYSTEM" is geared to '46. Farmalls come in sizes for every farmer's need, with a wonderful line-up of Farmall equipment for fast, efficient 1-man operation. It will take a long time to supply everybody. To make sure of yours in time—keep in close touch with your International Harvester Dealer.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

INTERNATIONAL



TO SERVE THE FARMER

HARVESTER

FOR BETTER
Chick Growth
and Starts



Lower Mortality and increase
Results this Year with ViGoR

Write for the New
ViGoR 'Here's How'
Poultry Bulletins

BURNS ViGoR CHICK STARTER

BURNS & CO., LIMITED • FEED DIVISION

WINDOW GLASS :: Any Size or Quantity

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY



Ex Libris
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS



"ALL CANADIAN" AGED COW

Glen Valley Pietje Beauty, owned by Eaton Hall Farm, King, Ont., chosen as All-Canadian aged cow in Holstein selections following the 1945 show season. Thirty awards for 15 regular show classes were shared by 26 breeders. Fourteen of the 15 All-Canadians and 12 Reserves were owned in Ontario, one All-Canadian and three Reserves in B.C., three Honorable Mentions in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.

Promising Outlook for Livestock Prices Seen When World Trade is Stabilized

THE two main speakers at the recent U.F.A. convention, J. E. Brownlee, K.C., and J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Canadian Meat Board, saw many hopeful signs for future prices for farm products, although Mr. Brownlee, particularly, saw serious problems as well.

Mr. Brownlee pointed out that as a result of four years of fair crops and good prices farmers in the West now are better entrenched than at any previous time. He believed that Canada's part in the war was becoming widely appreciated and that as a result of this, and of the extensive trade negotiations now being carried on, many importing nations, especially Britain, will buy as much as possible from Canada. However, he stressed that while Canada depended on exports for prosperity, many of the importing nations could not at present pay for their imports without financial aid from Canada.

He warned that federal government financing would be increasingly difficult. On March 31, 1939, the funded debt of Canada was approximately 3 1/3 billions, while on March 31, 1945, it was approximately \$13 3/4 billions. Many authorities estimate that the government revenue required to carry the interest burden on this debt, plus other government expenditures in the postwar period, will be not below \$2 billions a year, which will have to come out of a total national income which even optimists do not estimate will be greater than \$7 billions. This will necessitate heavy taxation, and as most of the money is in the East, a state of mind may develop which will make it difficult for the government to continue floor prices, subsidies, mutual aid exports, and other policies of benefit to western agriculture, declared Mr. Brownlee.

MR. TAGGART pointed out that a Canadian delegation is now in London seeking longer-term food contracts from the British government. Judging by past experiences, the Canadian farmer will benefit substantially when similar trade talks are taken up in the near future with the United States. World trade negotiations will get underway by spring and "some degree of optimism" is justified as to future prices because farmers stand to benefit more than any other group.

through world agreements, he said.

Dealing with operations of the meat board, the chairman said that in its six years of existence the board had handled products valued at approximately \$600 millions for bacon and \$125 millions for beef and by-products at seaboard, the point at which payment is made. He estimated that 83 per cent of this \$725 millions was realized by producers at point of shipment, while one per cent went to marketing agencies, eight per cent to transportation companies and eight per cent to packing plants, as payment for their services.

Never before in Canada had the producer received a higher proportion of total hog proceeds than in the last six years, declared Mr. Taggart, citing figures to show that the \$600 millions paid by the meat board for bacon at seaboard added up to approximately the amount of money received by farmers in Canada for the pigs which made up that bacon. Products made from the 35-odd pounds of offal per carcass paid for shipping and packing expenses and profits. The price fluctuations for pigs during those six years were all above the stable price at which the board bought bacon, he said, pointing out that prices remained almost steady during 1944, when generous supplies were available for the domestic market and the surplus was bought by the board for shipment overseas, but when, as in 1945, supply was insufficient to meet domestic demand in addition to exports, the price rose above the previously stable level, although the meat board price remained exactly the same.

The so-called "collapse" of hog prices in the fall of 1945, he added, was purely an adjustment back to the stable 1944 level which was based on the meat board price. He predicted that during 1946 the price of hogs would rise still further than at present above the minimum price, which is paid by the meat board, and therefore, he believed, the producers would benefit still further from the government's resistance to strong "lobbying" by packing interests to have a maximum price for a bacon carcass fixed for each point in Canada.

Replying to a question, Mr. Taggart saw little possibility of Canada ever again returning to hog production on the scale of 8,642,432 reached in 1944.

The population of British Columbia as shown by ration books issued, reached 930,297 in 1945.

Fight the WARBLE FLY



WHAT TO USE: Any commercial warble fly wash.

WHEN TO USE: Treat first in early Spring when the grubs start to drop.

HOW TO USE: Follow directions on package. Apply to warbles with stiff brush or fingers. Rub in well.

WHERE TO OBTAIN MATERIALS: Consult nearest District Agriculturist or Municipal Authority.

COST per animal per treatment should not exceed 2 cents.

SAVINGS in beef, milk and hides may average as much as 5 dollars per animal.

IS THIS WORTH A LITTLE EFFORT?

CANADA NEEDS
MORE BEEF
MORE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
MORE LEATHER WITHOUT GRUB HOLES
and YOU can use MORE MONEY!

SCIENCE SERVICE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA
HON. JAMES G. GARDNER, MINISTER